



# DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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MRS. JAMES F. DONAHUE  
Chairman, Magazine Committee  
2830 Chadbourne Road  
Cleveland, Ohio

MISS NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN  
Editor, Memorial Continental Hall  
Washington, D. C.

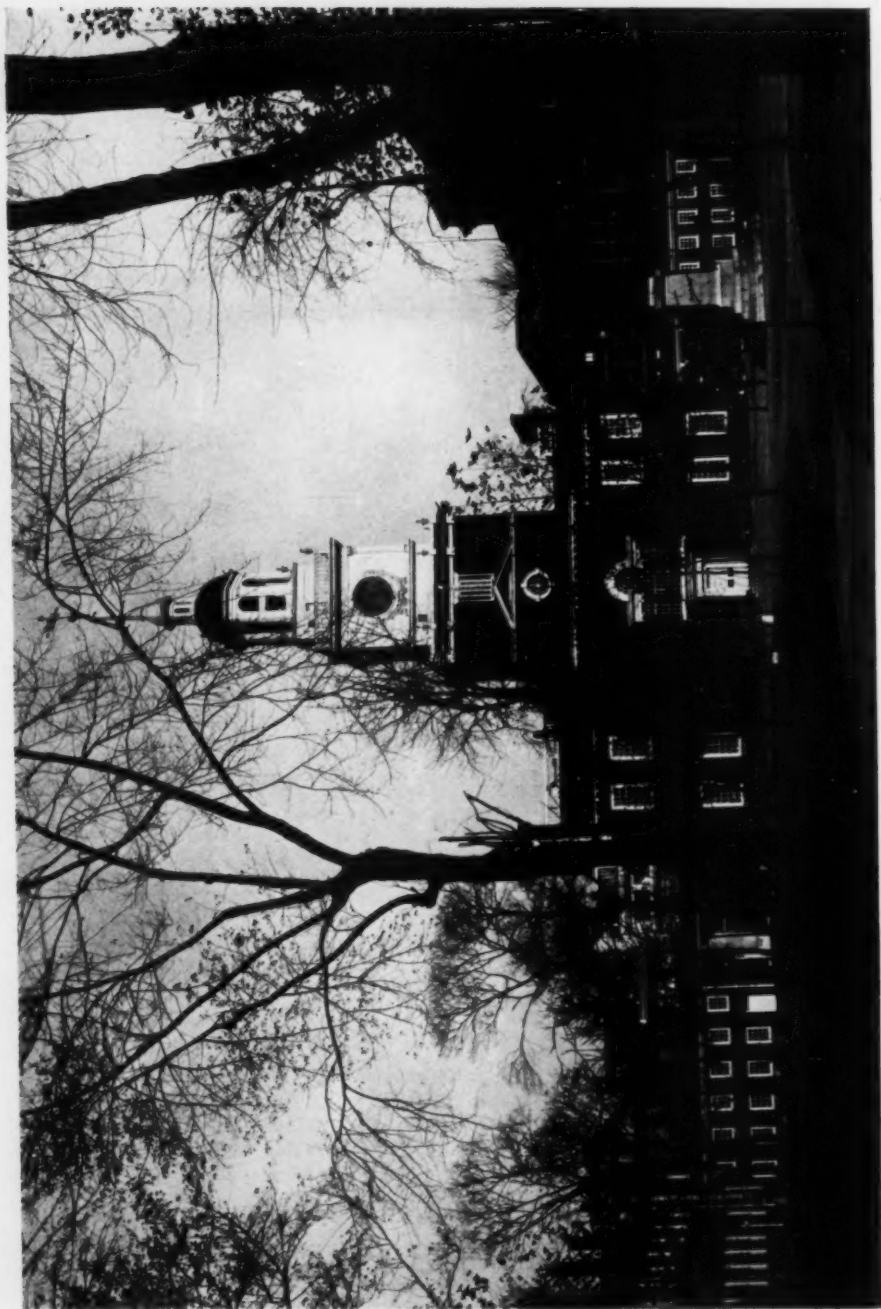
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**Independence Hall -- Temple of Liberty**



## DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

### Pennsylvania's Most Historic Spot— Independence Hall

HELEN LOUISE TODD

State Chairman of Committee on Preservation of Historic Spots

**T**o tell the story of the "Old State House" of Pennsylvania in full would be to write the history of the State; this we cannot attempt to do but we will try briefly to outline the most important of its events.

William Penn reached New Castle in Delaware on Oct. 27, 1682, there to take possession of the territory granted to him by Charles II, and to establish the form of government "agreed upon by himself and certain freemen of the province." This plan provided for the proprietary as Governor; a Provincial or Governor's Council, consisting of seventy-two members; and one House of Assembly, representatives to be elected by all freemen of the Province to the number of two hundred.

There is much doubt as to where the first Assembly held its sessions,

probably in the unfinished house of George Guest, afterward known as the "Blue Anchor Tavern," as there was no building in Philadelphia at that time large enough to accommodate this gathering. Later the Governor's Council met in Penn's first residence—the Letitia Cottage; this practice was continued until the erection of the State House. The Assembly or legislature during that time held its sessions in the Friends Meeting House, the Whitspan residence, Carpenters Mansion and various other places.

It was on the first of May, 1729, that the provincial government took into consideration the necessity of building a house of assembly or town hall. The question being put it was unanimously resolved that two thousand pounds be appropriated toward building

such a house, "the same to be delivered to Thomas Lawrence, Andrew Hamilton and John Kearsley, who are hereby appointed for building and carrying on the same."

Such was the modest provision made for the State House of Pennsylvania, now the renowned Independence Hall.

A controversy among the members of the building committee, both as to the site and plans delayed action for nearly three years. Dr. Kearsley had planned and superintended the erection of Christ Church, so he conceived a plan for the State House, so also did Mr. Hamilton. The latter was adopted by the majority of the committee; also the site, at Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets, was selected in opposition to the wishes of Dr. Kearsley.

William Allen was authorized to buy the ground necessary, and on October 15th he made the first purchase. Ground was broken in the spring of 1732.

The plan adopted included only the present main or central building, the State House proper, and it fell to Mr. Hamilton to carry out the design of the noble building he had planned. In March of the following year it was decided to add two offices to the original building, to be used for a place of deposit for the public papers of the province.

The work was now pushed rapidly forward, and here in the "Long Room," as its first public use was held the great banquet described in Franklin's *Pennsyl-*

*vania Gazette* under the date of Sept. 30, 1736, as follows:

"Thursday last William Allen, Esq., Mayor of this city for the past year, made a feast for his citizens at the State House, to which all the strangers in town of note were also invited. Those who are judges of such things say that, considering the delicacy of the viands, the variety and excellency of the wines, the great number of the guests, and yet the easiness and order with which the whole was conducted, it was the most grand, the most elegant entertainment that has been made in these parts of America."

It is believed that a bell, said to have been imported from England, was placed in the tower temporarily upon the first occupation of the State House, but this not being of suitable proportion, the superintendent of the State House was empowered to order one from the colonial agent in London, to be about 2,000 pounds in weight, cast by the best workmen and examined carefully before being shipped, with the following words, well shaped, in large letters around it: "By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in the City of Philadelphia, 1752;" and underneath, "*Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.—Lev. xxv: 10.*"

The bell arrived at the end of August, apparently in good condition, but upon being tested before it should be raised to the tower, it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper.

"Two ingenious workmen," Pass and Stow by name, were appointed to recast the bell, the same metal being used with the addition of an ounce and a half





ANOTHER VIEW OF INDEPENDENCE HALL

of American copper to one pound of the bell metal. This bell was hung in the tower early in 1753, but was found to contain too much copper so the founders were given permission to recast it, and in June the second essay of a bell by Pass and Stow was placed in the steeple.

The English founder was ordered to send over another of his make and both bells were kept, though as far as can be ascertained our American bell continued to be used, proclaiming the events of the Revolution and thereafter until 1835; at that time it was cracked while being tolled during the funeral of Chief Justice Marshall. It is interesting to note that this occurred exactly fifty-nine years after the proclamation

of the Declaration of Independence to the people.

It was in the room now known as the "Declaration Chamber" that the Assembly met for thirty-nine years, until the out-break of the Revolutionary War, when, on May 10, 1775, it was relinquished to the Continental Congress.

On April 24th news of the Battle of Lexington and Concord reached Philadelphia. A meeting was called in the State House yard. Eight thousand persons assembled who resolved to "associate together to defend with arms their property, liberty and lives"; and by the spring of 1776 the uppermost thought in the minds of all was now independence from England.

Richard Henry Lee of Virginia on the 7th of June, 1776, offered the following resolutions to Congress, which John Adams seconded.

"That these united Colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent States; That they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; And that all political connection between them and Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; . . . That a plan of federation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation."

On the 11th day of June a committee was chosen to prepare a declaration to the effect of the first resolution, its members being Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Robert Livingston. This was debated and discussed during the days following and adopted on July 2nd by every State except New York.

Of that event Adams wrote in a letter to his wife:

"The 2nd of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. It ought to be solemnized by pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other."

Thus far the event has been celebrated in precisely the way in which Adams said it should be, but on the wrong day, for the resolution passed on the 2nd of July was the formal Declaration of the Independence of the Colonies; that adopted two days later was a declaration of the reasons for establishing an independent government.

The Declaration of Independence was read to the people assembled in the State House yard on July 8th, and during the patriotic

demonstration that followed the old State House bell, henceforth to be known as the "Liberty Bell," fulfilled the text inscribed upon it nearly a quarter of a century before: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." Whether Mr. Norris in causing the bell to be so inscribed possessed the gift of prophecy, or whether it was a mere coincidence, each must determine for himself.

Before the expiration of the week in which independence was proclaimed the Convention to form a constitution for the State of Pennsylvania was assembled in the State House. It convened from July 15th until September 28th, approving unanimously the Declaration of Independence.

The Assembly met there on November 28th of the same year and this practice was continued, with a few necessary exceptions, until the termination of the Revolutionary War. It was here, on July 15, 1778, that the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were signed by the delegates from eight of the thirteen States, the other five ratifying it later.

The Federal Convention to frame a Constitution for the United States of America convened in Independence Chamber from May 14 to September 7, 1787, with George Washington in the chair. He who had proven himself "First in War" was now to prove himself "First in Peace." After final action was taken and the Constitution engrossed, those who were present, eight in number,

affixed their signatures to the instrument.

In April, 1799, the seat of government was removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, thus leaving Independence Hall vacant until 1802, at which time Charles Wilson Peale applied successfully to the Legislature for the use of the State House. The whole of the second floor was granted to him rent free, but he afterward relinquished Independence Chamber for the use of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Peale, the famous artist, collected here a fine gallery of portraits as well as exhibits of birds, insects, fossils and other objects of interest. This was one of the earliest if not the earliest museum in America, and was maintained by Peale until 1826, when the collections were removed.

The city of Philadelphia purchased the entire property from the State in 1816 for the sum of \$70,000.

Some years later the buildings were restored, and they are now

kept as nearly as possible in their original state as a memorial of the year 1776 and its associations.

The National Museum, housed in the historic Independence Hall group of buildings, is a permanent public exhibition of early American portraiture and a general collection of objects associated with the history of America from the period of discovery up to the middle of the 19th century.

The following inscription was placed upon the wall of the old State House in 1876.

THE STATE HOUSE  
OF  
PENNSYLVANIA,  
CONSECRATED  
BY THE MEMORIES OF  
THE EVENTS THAT OCCURRED  
WITHIN AND UNDER THE SHADOW OF ITS WALLS,  
IS DEDICATED  
BY THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA  
TO THEIR FELLOW COUNTRYMEN OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
AS A  
PERPETUAL MONUMENT  
TO THE  
FOUNDERS OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE  
ON THE  
NATIONAL CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY  
JULY 4, 1876

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The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, Vice President General from Rhode Island, 1906-1908.

Mrs. Barker died at her home in Fall River, Massachusetts, on June 8, 1930.

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# Report of the President General

April, 1929, to April, 1930

Made to the Continental Congress, April 14, 1930

The activities of our Society have the self-expression of all the instruments—string, percussion and wind instruments—of a great symphony orchestra. There are tasks which we perform that are accomplished with joy and ease in the spirit of the singing notes of



the violin. Our association together in chapter achievement suggests the dulcet notes of the harp and cello. All new undertakings have the quaint mystery of the reeds, oboes and woodwinds. But at times it is necessary for all of us to sound forth our glad, enduring confidence in the eternal verities, with the martial blare of the trombone and trumpet. In answer to any who would discountenance the heroes and patriots, there is the deep rumble of the double bass viols and the thunderous roll of the heavy drums.

One who wears the broad ribbon as President General, however, simply taps the rhythm for this magnificent symphony orchestra.

It requires poise and serenity to keep one's course headed straight toward effectual goals. It is indispensable that at all times we concern ourselves with the essential aspects of every question and with the structural merit of definite projects.

We are living in an age in which some of the contending issues prominent in George Washington's time are now paramount.

Greece stood for strong rights of the individual. It developed and emphasized liberty as expressed through local self-government. Rome, on the other hand, craved and succeeded in attaining power through centralized government. In the early period of American history, the "Hamilton mind" feared anarchy through lack of central control. In contrast, the "Jefferson mind" feared monarchy or despotism through lack of local autonomy and State rights.

George Washington balanced these two viewpoints with excellent foresight. He pointed out that it was necessary to have central authority to avert anarchy and that, in similar fashion, it was essential to insure liberty of the individual in community and State

## WHAT THE CLOCK SAYS!

*The seconds that tick as the clock moves along*

*Are privates who march with a spirit so strong.*

*The minutes are captains. The hours of the day*

*Are officers brave, who lead to the fray.*

*So remember when tempted to loiter and dream,*

*You've an army at hand; your command is supreme.*

—Johnson.

to guard against despotism.

George Washington and his patriot associates framed the Constitution with checks and balances. Just now, our Society is privileged to bring thought to bear upon the Constitution. A greater emphasis is to be laid upon the study of the Constitution due to the approaching celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. It has been important for us to hasten the completion of Constitution Hall that it may share in all of the glories of this coming anniversary commemoration. Does it not gladden your hearts to hear the many announcements by radio which include the mention of Constitution Hall? For instance, many musical and cultural events are cited as occurring in Constitution Hall.

Wearing qualities of any article are judged by yearage. We are approaching the fourth decade of our Society's existence. What has the 39th year accomplished?

It has ushered in an era of thought concerning nationalism. One who has served the United States as President of the Senate, Vice-President and President of the United States declares that "If the Senate is anything, it is a great deliberative body and if it is to remain a safeguard of liberty, it must remain a deliberative body." It is easy to see that our Nation is to be called upon soon to make stupendous decisions.

It will be a national boon if women will learn the difference—

Between politics and propaganda;

Between politics and legislation.

You cannot condemn patriotism just because a patriotic movement may be important enough to tempt people to use it as a political football.

Every movement or action pertaining to government is necessarily political to the extent that each citizen has the privilege of representation in our form of government. The whole American system is political in the sense that every voter has a share in its decisions. That is the great virtue of our form of government. In the end we go to the ballot box on every major issue.

He is the enemy of America who urges American women to keep out of protective American movements on the ground that they are political in character. Propaganda has been nowhere more effective than in bringing people to believe that the word "politics" is accursed. There is also a clear-cut difference between endorsing protective legislative measures and in entering partisan political conflicts.

The first duty of this organization, now as ever, is to declare its adherence to the Constitution of the United States, which you, as loyal Daughters, are pledged to uphold. That is the first requirement of your membership. I admonish you, however, that you are bound by the By-Laws of the Society to take the Constitution in its entirety. Each amendment is

important in itself but none must be singled out during this Congress for special attention. I trust that no resolutions embodying any special Constitutional amendment be brought up for consideration.

Our objects definitely call upon our members "to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

Defense of our country's institutions often requires legislative direction toward security and educative activity in the shaping of public thought.

It is time to draw a sharp distinction between American and anti-American thought and action. This is census year in fiscal affairs. We should take a census of citizenship. Every person in the United States either stands for the upbuilding of our Nation or against it. We dare not sacrifice our country's future by refusing to stand and be counted not only as lovers of country but as defenders of nationalism as opposed to internationalism.

The messages which have gone from headquarters with the friendliest concern of the President General have included tributes to the Flag, citation to support of "Common Defense," appeal for protection of youth, recommendation for solicitude for soldiers who have defended our country, reports of patriotic conferences and visits to educational institutions, a plea that national unity be maintained, encouragement for the universal observance of Navy Day, discussion of the policies of the National Society in carrying out the mandates of each annual Continental Congress.

You expect the National Board of Management to meet regularly to transact pending business. Five regular Board meetings and one called meeting in December have been held. The special meeting was called for the purpose of admitting new members so that they could organize chapters before the first of January, thus relieving the members from paying dues as members-at-large.

The Board has voted to admit 7,325 members within the past ten months,



and at the Board meeting on Saturday, just before the opening of this Continental Congress, 2,125 more were added to our membership rolls.

Is it not true that some members have daughters and granddaughters who have not as yet joined the National Society? Would it not be feasible to designate next year "The unbroken family line year" and make an unusual effort to garner in the daughters and granddaughters of every D. A. R. member? Thus family names would never disappear from our membership rolls, as they may do unless precaution is used to fill up the gaps in family lines. Will you not determine to have all your daughters and grandchildren join the Daughters of the American Revolution when possible, or the Children of the American Revolution, if they are too young for entrance into the senior Society?

Last October, after the Board meeting adjourned, Constitution Hall was consecrated with a twilight vesper service. It was first intended for members of the Board only. As it became known, interest in the service widened and about 1,000 people assembled in the auditorium to witness the inspiring ritual. The twilight exercises were broadcast and it is vital to remember that the broadcasting company listed the consecration service as next to the most important event in interest to the Nation that day—the ranking broadcast being an address by the President of the United States.

The first formal display of Constitution Hall occurred on the opening night of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense in January. Forty organizations of women were represented by accredited delegates. Prominent leaders of many other organizations of men and women had a part in the gathering. Practically all the patriotic organi-

zations of youth in the District of Columbia were pleased to have their young people act as guides, ushers, escorts and aisle cadets. Friendly guests from legations and embassies occupied places of honor in the auditorium. Officials of the United States Government, Senators, Representatives and State leaders were present and joined the company in a brilliant reception at the close of the opening session.

Amiel says "the unfinished is nothing." The Constitution Hall Fund beckons us to renewed effort that we may work together night and day until this task is finished.

We meet today in annual Continental Congress. Some of our members, however, cannot leave their homes to come to Washington. The eastern division, the central division, the southern division of states have assembled in their respective territories, namely: in Maryland, Indiana, North Carolina, in notable Divisional Conferences. These conferences bring the National, Divisional, State and Chapter constituency close together in coordination and with profit to all. I gained benefit which will be everlasting, from each Divisional Conference.

State Conferences have indicated thriving conditions. I have been present at those in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Vermont.

These state conferences were supplemented by attendance at group meetings in Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

*(To Be Continued)*





"Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all. • • The nation which indulges toward another an habitual hatred or an habitual fondness is in some degree a slave • • to its animosity or its affection • • The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is • • to have with them as little political connection as possible. • • It must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her (Europe's) politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. • • There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard. • • In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; — that they will control the usual current of the passions or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations." *from Washington's Farewell Address* • •

Courtesy The National Republic Magazine.

EXTRACT FROM WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

# Kentucky's "Rubens" and Some of His Subjects

FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

*(Continued From April Magazine)*

The War of 1812 broke only a few months after Matthew Jouett's marriage; he immediately enlisted in Capt. Robert Crocketts' Company, Third Mounted Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers. He was appointed a Paymaster with the rank of First Lieutenant, 28th U. S. Infantry in May, 1813, and Captain, same regiment, July, 1814. A serious loss befell him, however, during the Battle of the River Raisin, when a strong box containing important papers and \$6,000 of the Government funds disappeared, through no neglect of his. He might have requested aid from Congress, after the War, to repay the loss; but his innate honesty and pride prompted him to make good the amount through his own efforts, a feat requiring several years of labor and deprivation. This fine independence and honesty places Matthew Jouett in the company of Sir Walter Scott and other great souls throughout history, who have refused to dip their colors at the cost of their self-respect.

Matthew Jouett's creative urge had never abated. During precious leisure moments in his college days, he had painted miniatures on ivory for the sheer joy of the doing; he particularly liked to reproduce the features of beautiful girls of his acquaintance to whom he would present the little portraits as gifts, considering their

society ample reward. His love of painting persisted during the first years of his practice of law and during the War, and aided him in repaying the Government debt. Increasingly bored with his legal practice despite his proficiency, he finally abandoned it altogether, to become a professional portrait painter. Capt. Jack Jouett, true to the world's time-honored traditions for parents of talented sons, was bitterly disappointed. "I sent Matthew to college to make a gentleman of him," said he, "and he has turned out to be nothing but a damned sign painter!"

But this was not quite fair to the young artist. Sign painting was practiced in those days by foremost artists; in that pre-specialization era, a painter would turn with facility from a portrait to a tavern sign; present-day collectors of the latter are quite justified in their enthusiasm.

Portraits, however, were Matthew's "specialty." At the inception of his career, he received only \$25 for a life-sized portrait; but he was a rapid worker, producing on an average three portraits a week, which enabled him to support his family in comfort if not luxury.

He was not long content with local success, but desired to meet the great artists of his day, Benjamin West, who was the "Sar-

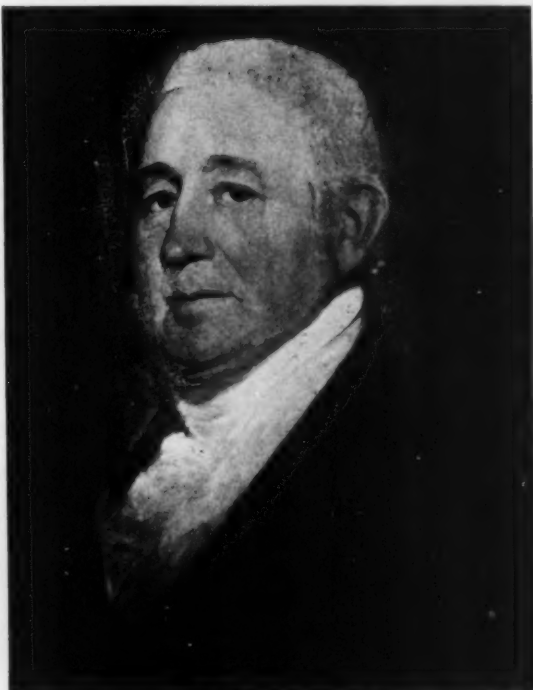
gent" of that generation, Gilbert Stuart and others. In June 1817, Jouett set out for Philadelphia primarily to visit West's studio, a journey made on horseback occupying five weeks.

West was the "father of the American school," the first native American painter to win an international reputation, who went to England prior to the Revolution, and spent most of his life there, being a founder and second president of the Royal Academy.

He was a talented artist with marvellous sympathy and kindness for all of his young compatriots, to whom his London studio became a mecca. West it was who secured Col. John Trumbull's liberty in London, when the latter was seized as an American officer during the War; and almost every American painter of note in three generations seems to have had some sort of contact with West. But to the disappointment of Matthew Jouett, the great man had gone to Europe

only a short while before he arrived in Philadelphia. He lost no time in proceeding to Boston, to the studio of Gilbert Stuart; and from an aesthetic standpoint it was

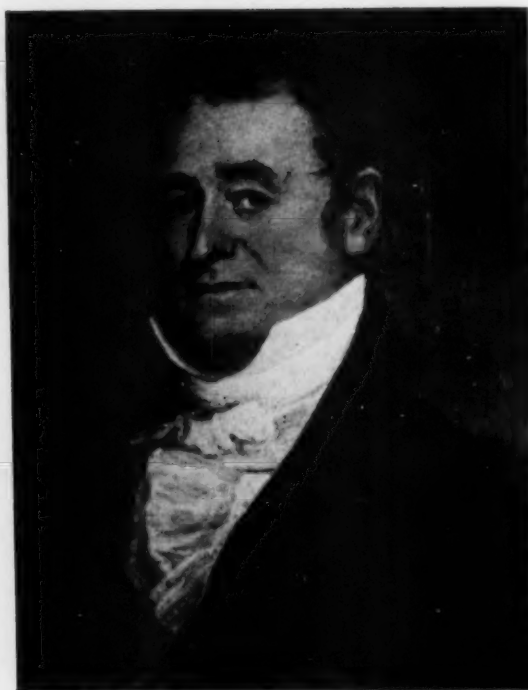
fortunate for the young Kentuckian that he had to "substitute" the Boston master. For judged by the standards of today, Stuart was a greater artist than West, the only American painter of his generation who saw painting as masses of color rather than meticulously



HON. JOHN BROWN

Courtesy of Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon

drawn outlines carefully filled in. Jouett was entranced with Stuart's work, and asked to be his pupil. Stuart, much attracted to the young painter, not only gave him instruction but invited him to share his studio. He always addressed Jouett as "Kentucky." The latter remained with the master throughout the summer, returned to Lexington in the autumn, where he opened a studio and doubled his price for a portrait! He had numerous commis-



painter, declared Jouett's work as superior to his own, when he made a journey beyond the mountains with a view to establishing a studio in Lexington. He was amazed to find this section boasted an artist of such manifestly fine talent.

During Lafayette's triumphal visit to the United States in 1824, a parade was given in his honor by patriotic citizens of Lexington, and Matthew Jouett was chosen assistant marshal. The parade appears to

HON. JAMES BROWN  
Courtesy of Mrs. Jouett T. Cannon

sions, doubtless due to his increased prestige. But the long winters of Kentucky inevitably brought a slack season; so he opened a studio in New Orleans for the cold months. So great was his success there and in other southern cities that until his death he habitually made annual winter visits to the deep south to execute portrait commissions. He was recognized even in the East as the best painter west of the Alleghenies. John Neagle, Philadelphia portrait

DR. SAMUEL BROWN



have been quite an event, one feature of which was the presentation of a basket of fruit to the distinguished Frenchman by Jouett's little daughter Sarah. Lafayette spent several days in Frankfort during this trip, and granted Jouett's request for sittings. From studies made thus from life, the artist painted an excellent full length life-size portrait now hanging in the Old State House in Frankfort, which will be reproduced in a later number.

Matthew Jouett died after a sudden brief illness, on August 10, 1827, in his fortieth year. He had enjoyed a professional career of but one decade; yet not only did he leave a monument to his achievement in the form of several hundred portraits, but also a memory of a gracious personality. More than a century has elapsed since he passed away; still it is repeated that he combined the qualities of a keen intellect and a deep religious conviction with such social gifts as gay and witty conversation and a pleasing talent for playing the flute and the violin.

Mrs. Jouett, left with nine children, few of whom had reached their 'teens, proved herself a business woman of no mean ability, by supporting and educating them on a thirty-acre farm. Of the four who lived to maturity, George Jouett, the eldest, was twice elected Mayor of Lexington. During the War between the States, he was Lieutenant Colonel of the 15th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and was killed at the Battle of Perryville, 1862. Rear Admiral James Edward Jouett educated at

the United States Naval Academy, and Matthew H. Jouett, Jr., a Captain in the Kentucky Federal Cavalry, also participated valiantly in the war.

Sarah B. Jouett married Hon. Richard Menefee, distinguished orator and statesman. To their son, Richard Jouett Menefee we are indebted for the first comprehensive catalogue of Matthew Jouett's paintings. He made extensive research and listed 312 portraits by his grandfather. Others have since been discovered. Today portraits by Jouett are in many permanent collections throughout the country, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, the Cleveland and Cincinnati Museums and others too numerous to mention. But it is gratifying to know that a large number of them are still in the hands of descendants of the subjects. This seems to the writer the prime situation for a portrait: to be owned and loved by someone with blood kinship to the person of whom it was painted. Several of the portraits which appeared with the first part of this article are so owned, as are most of those reproduced herewith.

Hon. John Brown, first United States Senator from Kentucky, was one of the state's most distinguished citizens. Born at Staunton, Virginia, Sept. 12, 1757, the son of Rev. John Brown and Margaret Preston, he entered Princeton University shortly before the Revolution. Upon its outbreak he joined troops under General Washington, and took part in the dramatic crossing of



the Delaware. Later he served as aide to Lafayette. He subsequently completed his education at William and Mary College, and read law with Thomas Jefferson, who was his life - long friend. He moved to Danville, Kentucky, in 1782, and shortly thereafter to Frankfort, and as a member of the Virginia Legislature from Kentucky took a leading part in urging the separation of the two and Kentucky's admission to the Union. The first and only

representative of the Kentucky District of Virginia in the Old Congress, 1789-1791 Brown was also one of Kentucky's first pair of United States senators, being elected three times (1792-1805) and serving as President pro-tem 1803-04. He retired to private life in 1805, and would not again be drawn into national affairs, although his intimate friends, Jefferson and Monroe, at various times endeavored to press a Diplomatic office upon him. He died August

28, 1837, at his home in Frankfort, "Liberty Hall," a superb example of Georgian domestic architecture, designed by Thomas Jefferson and erected in 1796. It is in fine condition, still

owned by descendants, and unlike so many ancestral mansions has to date never gone through a "tragic era."

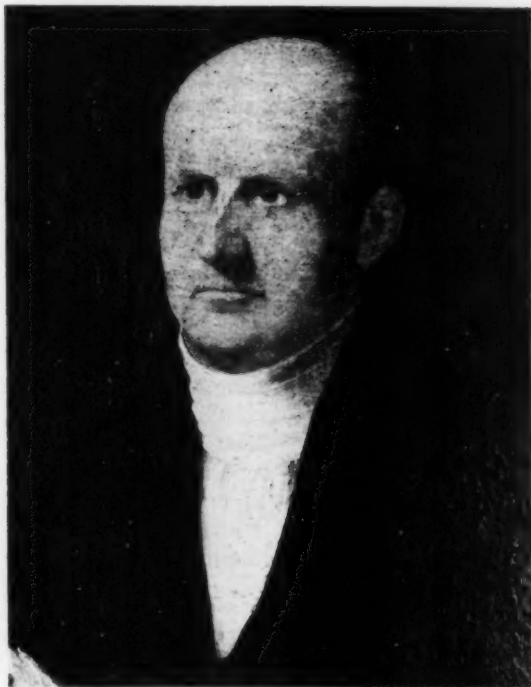
Distinction was a common denominator in the Brown family. A younger brother of John Brown was James, born in Staunton, Va., Sep-

tember 11, 1766, and educated at William and Mary College. He settled in Lexington, Ky., in 1789. Two years later he commanded a company of riflemen under General Wilkinson in an expedition against the Indians. In 1792 he was appointed first Secretary of State of Kentucky by Governor Shelby, and lived for a number of years in Frankfort with his brother John. He settled in New Orleans shortly after the cession of the Louisiana Territory, of which he



EDMUND HAYNES TAYLOR, Sr.  
Courtesy of Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon





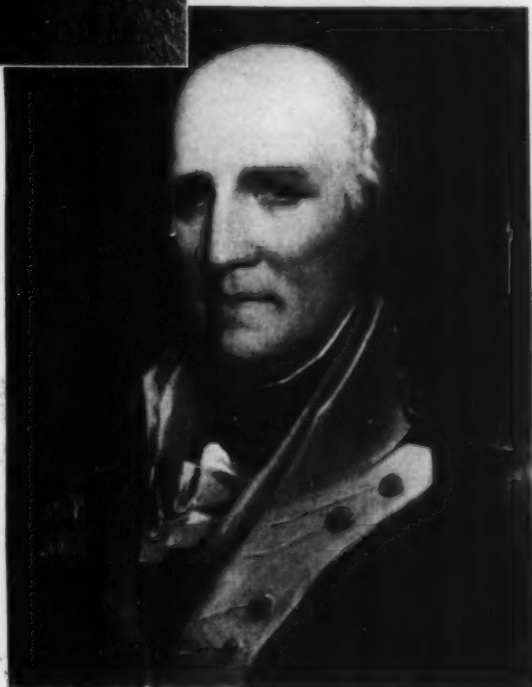
Congress a frigate would be sent to convey him, Lafayette, to the United States.

James Brown married Nancy Hart of Lexington, a sister of Mrs. Henry Clay.

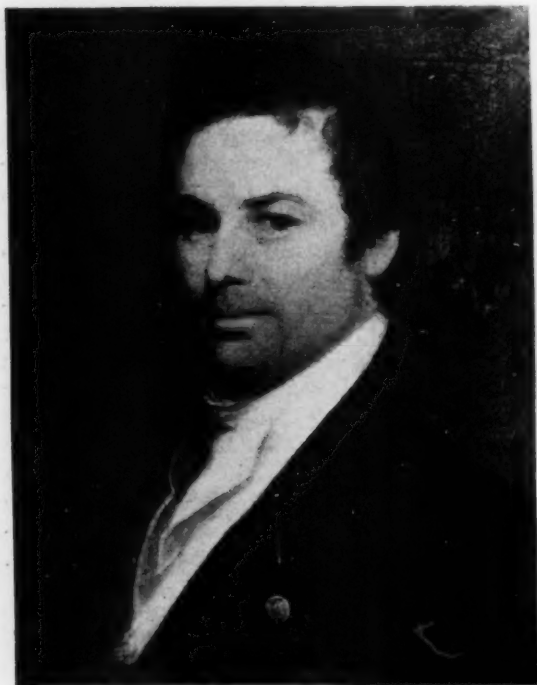
Dr. Samuel Brown, youngest of the three brothers, was equally distinguished in another field of endeavor. Born January 30, 1769, he graduated from Carlisle College, Pa., then studied medicine for two years in Edinburgh, Scotland. He began to practice medicine in Bladensburg, Md.,

HORACE HOLLEY, LL. D.  
Courtesy of Transylvania College

became successively Secretary, United States District Attorney and first United States Senator when Louisiana was admitted into the Union, December 1, 1812. He served nearly two terms, resigning December 10, 1823, to become Minister to France upon appointment of President Monroe. In this capacity he delivered the Monroe Doctrine to the French Government, and also the letter from Monroe to Lafayette, informing him that by resolution of



GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK  
Courtesy of the Filson Club



tinct individuality.

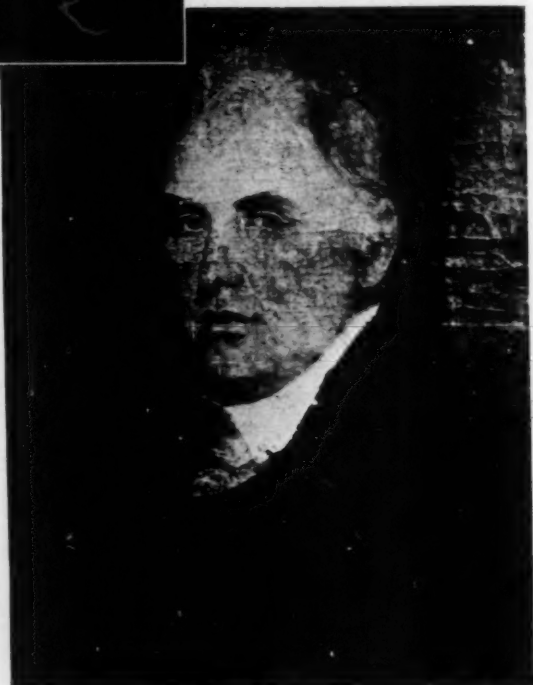
One of the most attractive of Jouett's portraits is that of Edmund Haynes Taylor, Sr., owned by his daughter (of his fourth marriage) Mrs. Jouett Taylor Cannon, Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky State Historical Society, through whose kindness it is illustrated here. This gentleman was a useful and public spirited citizen of Frankfort, where he spent his entire life. He was a cousin and friend of General Zachary Taylor, and a "double" great-

GEN. MARTIN D. HARDIN  
Courtesy of Miss Annette Walcutt

but soon moved to Lexington, Ky., and became (1799) the first Professor of Medicine at Transylvania College, teaching chemistry, anatomy and surgery. He introduced vaccination into the west, and had vaccinated about 500 persons when New York and Philadelphia physicians were just beginning experiments along these lines.

A pronounced family resemblance is seen in the three portraits of the Browns painted by Jouett, yet each has dis-

JUDGE SAMUEL McDOWELL  
Courtesy of Miss Laura Pepper



great-grandson of Col. George Taylor of Orange Co., Virginia, who served in the Revolutionary War, through two of his ten sons, Commodore Richard Taylor of the Virginia State Navy and Capt. Edmund Taylor of the Virginia Militia. Richard's son of the same name married his first cousin Mary, daughter of Edmund, in 1797. Edmund Haynes Taylor their son (subject of the portrait) was born in 1799, in Kentucky. He entered the banking business as a very young man, became cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky in Frankfort upon its organization in 1834, and held this position until his death in 1873. His first wife was the niece of Henry Clay. Mr. Taylor was a Whig as long as that party existed, and a conservative Union man during the War between the States, a member of a Military Board appointed by the Legislature. He was regarded by his contemporaries as a typical "gentleman of the old school."

Matthew Jouett paid a delightful tribute to his alma mater when he presented, in June, 1821, an original portrait of the then president, Horace Holley, LL.D. This brilliant scholar and orator had graduated with distinction from Yale in 1803; became president of Transylvania in 1818 for nine years; but because of his adherence to the Unitarian faith, he met such determined and bitter opposition from the Presbyterians in Lexington that he resigned in 1827.

The letter which offered the portrait is in Transylvania's Library and gives some idea of Jouett's

excellent use of language, as well as his handwriting.

Transylvania College, by the way, is planning to celebrate in June the sesqui-centennial of its birth. It originated in a legislative act of the General Assembly of Virginia in 1780; this bill donated three specific tracts of land totaling 8,000 acres "in the County of Kentucke" which had been the property of three wealthy Tories who had aided the British during the Revolution. Transylvania is the oldest college west of the Alleghanies, the educational pioneer of the west.

Portraits of Judge Samuel McDowell, the first Marshal of Kentucky, of Gen. Martin D. Hardin, distinguished Kentucky lawyer, and officer in the War of 1812, and of Gen. George Rogers Clark are also reproduced.

Judge Samuel McDowell was born Oct. 29, 1735 in Pennsylvania but removed to Virginia as a young man. He married January 17, 1754, Mary McClung (sister of the writer's grandfather, three times removed); they were the parents of seven sons and four daughters. Judge McDowell served as a Captain in the Revolution. In 1783 he took his family to Kentucky, and was identified with that state for the remainder of his life, dying in 1817.

The portrait of Gen. Clark is owned by The Filson Club of Louisville, under auspices of which the first comprehensive biography of Matthew Jouett was published.

General George Rogers Clark's tremendous contribution to the Revolution and the United States

in opening up the northwest territory, is too well known to be related here. Jouett's portrait depicts him comparatively late in life; although he is in full regalia, his face reveals the disappointment he suffered in the country's neglect, and his isolation and poverty. He died near Louisville in 1818.

The world which Matthew Jouett conquered during his life was a comparatively small one: the state of Kentucky and the section to the Gulf. But after an

exhibition of his paintings at the World's Fair in Chicago, 1893, his works acquired a national renown. Matthew Jouett's merits are numerous, not the least of them being the fact that although he was equipped to move to some eastern metropolis and to compete with the finest painters of his generation, he chose to remain in his native south. He has left us a portrait gallery of tremendous historic value, of persons whose likenesses would otherwise have been "writ in water."



### Two Service Graduates Honored

On June 5, 1930, the dress sword presented each year by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to the midshipman at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, who excels in Seamanship was won by Midshipman James Halleck Hean of Shreveport, Louisiana.

The presentation of the sword was made by the President General, Mrs. Hobart, who, with members of the National Board, motored to Annapolis to be the guests of Rear Admiral Robison, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, for dress parade that afternoon.

This year, the Society also presented a gift of equal value to a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Cadet Emil Fred Klinke, of Newport, Oregon, received this gift on June 10th, ranking first in the subject of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.



### The National Society Observes Flag Day

The first Flag Day observance by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution took place on June 14, 1930, and was broadcast over WRC. The speakers, who gathered in the studios of that broadcasting company, were the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, and Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, William Tyler Page, Jr. recited The American's Creed. The musical program was furnished by the U. S. Marine Band Orchestra and Mrs. Flora McGill Keefer.

# Disbanding the Revolutionary Army

CAPTAIN PAUL V. COLLINS

In Washington, two years ago, there was located a most important historic document. It is the order of General George Washington, copied from Washington's own original by the Assistant Adjutant General of the Revolutionary Army, John Singer Dexter, of Rhode Island, and presumably read by the Adjutant General to the Army, discharging the soldiers from further duty.

The wording of these orders was known to historians—though infrequently quoted in the books. There is a memorandum on the back of the document, unidentified as to the writer, which states that the document was "from the papers of Gen. James Clinton, and was the copy from which the orders were read" to the army. General Clinton of Revolutionary fame, was a brother of Governor Clinton of New York. It is claimed by some authorities that General Washington dictated the orders to Colonel Dexter but read them personally to his army from Colonel Dexter's transcription.

The historical document was "lost" for nearly a century and a half. So far as known, this is the only copy in existence of that order giving honorable discharge to the patriotic forces which had saved the Nation.

Its authenticity is verified by a statement from the expert, John C. Fitzpatrick. Rarely does the

Library of Congress go on record in certifying manuscripts. Bishop F. M. Bristol, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an indefatigable "collector," submitted it to the experts of the Library of Congress. He had had intimate friendly relations with the Library officers, and so the rules were strained a bit, and this certification was duly forthcoming:

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

### *Division of Manuscripts*

The manuscript of General Washington's Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States, dated November 2, 1783, now owned by Bishop F. M. Bristol, is, in my opinion, the copy of these orders, made by John Singer Dexter, at that time Assistant Adjutant General of the Continental Army and with the troops at Newburgh, N. Y. It is 8 pages, folio, in size, is entirely in Dexter's handwriting and is endorsed by Brig. Gen. James Clinton: "Genl. Washington's farewell orders to the Army in 1783" and, in an unknown hand "From the papers of Genl. Jas. Clinton and the copy from which the orders was read."

I see no reason to doubt the truth of these two endorsements. This manuscript is undoubtedly the copy made by the Assistant Adjutant General and, following the usual practice, Dexter, on such an occasion read the orders himself to the remnant of the army, then waiting at Newburgh for the British to evacuate the City of New York. It is known that Brig. Gen. James Clinton was with the troops during their march down to the city and during the evacuation.

The orders were sent from Rocky Hill, New Jersey, where Washington then

was in attendance upon the Continental Congress, sitting at Princeton, about four miles from Rocky Hill. They were sent in a letter from Lt. Col. David Cobb, aide-de-camp to Washington, dated October 30th, 1783, to Major General Henry Knox, commanding the troops at Newburgh, with the request that the orders be dated as of November 2nd. There is a copy of these orders, by Cobb, in the Washington MSS. in the Library of Congress, but it is impossible to say what was the character of the enclosure he sent to Knox. It seems, from the fact that none of the so called "original" orders of Washington have survived, that whatever was the "original" in the case of these "Last Orders" were destroyed as soon as they were officially recorded by the Adjutant General. This appears to have been the practice, for none of the working copies, or drafts of Washington's orders have survived. Bishop Bristol's manuscript can therefore be claimed to be the original, official, surviving orders.

The endorsement that these were the orders, that is, the paper from which the orders were read to the Army, November 2, 1783, at Newburgh, by Dexter, must be taken at its face value because of the fact that the other endorsement is in the handwriting of General Clinton.

These orders were, of course, printed in the newspapers of the day, as most of the Continental Army had already been disbanded and returned to their homes. So far as the information of the Manuscript Division goes, Bishop Bristol's copy and the copy in the Washington Papers are the only ones extant. Of these, Bishop Bristol's manuscript is the more valuable and interesting.

(Signed) JOHN C. FITZPATRICK,

Asst. Chief Manuscript Div.

*Dated June 30th, 1928.*

The signer of the certification of the Library of Congress, Dr. Fitzpatrick, former Assistant Chief of the Manuscript Division, is a specialist in Washingtoniana and author of a most interesting book:

"The Spirit of the Revolution," in which he quotes part of these orders and tells the story of their issuance.

Partly from that book, and partly from other sources—such as Bancroft's "United States" and Senator Lodge's "George Washington," we may build up the historic setting of this document.

November 2, 1783, when the order was issued, was two years after the crucial victory and Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown. Two years after the world had counted this Revolution won, Congress and the "pacifists" of the day sought to forget the very existence and need of an American army or navy, and General Washington alone seemed to have the vision necessary to preserve the fruits of victory by continued vigilance.

No period in all the struggle of the Colonies was so fraught with crises as were those two years. Anarchy, marplotting and treason were bursting with explosive pressure to destroy all that had been won.

Blind "statesmen" in Congress displayed their chicanery and pettifoggery by demanding immediate "economy," through the discharge of all armed forces after the capture of Yorktown, September 19, 1781.

The heroes of Valley Forge were ragamuffins, staining the snow with shoeless, bleeding feet. The British under General Clinton, still held New York City, fooled as they had been until September 2, into expecting Washington to



Genl Washington's Farewell Orders to the Armies  
of the United States - Given 2<sup>d</sup> November 1783 -

The United States in Congress assembled after  
giving the most honorable testimony to the merits of the  
Federal Armies, and presenting them with the thanks of  
their Country for their long, arduous, and faithful services  
having thought proper by their Proclamation bearing date  
the 15<sup>th</sup> day of October last, to discharge such part of the Troops  
as were engaged for the war, and to permit the Officers and  
Souldiers to return from service from and after tomorrow -  
which Proclamation having been communicated in the publick  
papers for the information and government of all concerned,  
it only remains for the Com<sup>o</sup> in Chief to address himself  
successor and that for the last time, to the Armies of the  
United States (however widely dispersed the individuals who com-  
pose them may be) and to bid them an affectionate & long  
farewell - But before the Com<sup>o</sup> in Chief takes his  
final leave of them he holds most dear, he wishes to in-  
sert himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight  
review of the past -

He will then take the liberty of exploring, with his  
mind.

attack them, only to discover, too late, that his objective was Cornwallis' army on the Chesapeake.

The French fleet under Admiral De Grasse had been held to the Yorktown fight only by dint of General Washington's desperate plea; the French were bent on hastening south to the Caribbean Sea. But now Yorktown had fallen and public sentiment no longer felt the need of military defense—in fact feared its own army more than that of the crippled enemy.

There were pacifists in those days—pigmy pacifists—and the thirteen legislatures ignored the pleas of the "militaristic" General Washington, for reinforcements and funds.

Was not the war over? Cornwallis had surrendered. Congress was supine. Why call for more soldiers now?

A regiment of mutinous recruits who had not been at Valley Forge, who had fought no battles, endured no sanguinary services, marched into Philadelphia and scared Congress into ignominious flight to Princeton, where it trembled before the spirit of "militarism," or anarchy.

General Washington had no faith that the British would cease the struggle, after Cornwallis' defeat. Other armies had been defeated before, yet peace had not come. He wrote to Congress, May 4, 1782:

"For my own part, I view our situation as such that, instead of relaxing, we ought to improve the present moment, as the most favorable to our wishes. The British nation appear to me to be

staggered, and almost ready to sink beneath the accumulating weight of debt and misfortune. If we follow the blow with vigor and energy, I think the game is our own."

The battle-torn General was not deceived, as was the public; he wrote again in July, 1782:

"Sir Guy Carleton is using every art to soothe and lull our people into a state of security. Admiral Digby is capturing all our vessels and suffocating, as fast as possible in prison-ships, all our seamen who will not enlist into the service of his Britanic Majesty, and Haldimand, with his savage allies, is scalping and burning on the frontiers."

Then in October, 1782, he wrote to the Secretary of War:

"While I promise that no one I have seen or heard of, appears opposed to the principle of reducing the army as circumstances may require, yet I cannot help fearing the result of the measure in contemplation, under the present circumstances, when I see such a number of men, goaded by a thousand stings of reflection on the past and of anticipation on the future, about to be turned into the world, soured by penury and what they call the ingratitude of the public, involved in debts, without one farthing of money to carry them home after having spent the flower of their days, and many of them their patrimonies, in establishing the freedom and independence of their country, and suffered everything that human nature is capable of suffering, on this side of death. . . . You may rely upon it the patriotism and long-suffering of this army are almost exhausted, and there never was so great a spirit of discontent, as at this instant. While in the field, I think it may be kept from breaking into acts of outrage; but when we retire into winter quarters, unless the storm is previously dissipated, I cannot be at ease respecting the consequences. It is high time for a peace."

It was in the face of these desperate conditions that a con-

spiracy of officers resulted in a call for an indignation meeting, which General Washington controlled by personal attendance. It was in this atmosphere, a few weeks later, that a formidable conspiracy demanded that Washington be declared king and that Congress be dispersed by the Army, which plot brought the sternest rebuke in all his life from Washington, the patriotic republican.

Still he waited for the British to evacuate New York, but they remained, in spite of many feints of attack by French and Colonists. The French began their march to Boston, there to embark for the West Indies; the Continentals went into winter quarters at New Windsor, and Washington established his headquarters at Newburgh, and thence went to Princeton to appear before Congress, upon summons.

On August 24, 1783, he moved his headquarters to Rocky Hill, N. J., four miles north of Princeton in the house of Mrs. Margaret Berrien, from which he issued these now famous orders, Sunday, November 2, 1783, disbanding the Army. The originals of none of Washington's orders in his own handwriting are preserved.

In this connection it is noted that the surrender at Yorktown was on October 19, 1781, the provisional Treaty of Peace was signed in Paris, in November, 1782, a cessation of hostilities was ordered by General Washington in January 1783, the definite Treaty of Peace was signed September 3, 1783, and the order

disbanding the American patriotic Army was dated two months later—November 2.

The disbanding order in full, with its original misspelled words, follows:

“GEN. WASHINGTON’S FAREWELL ORDERS  
TO THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED  
STATES—ISSUED 2ND NOVEMBER,  
1783

“The United States in Congress assembled after giving the most honorable testimony to the merits of the federal Armies, and presenting them with the thanks of their Country for their long eminent and faithful services, having thought proper by their proclamation bearing date the 18th day of October last to discharge such part of the Troops as were engaged for the war and to permit the Officers on furlough to retire from service from and after tomorrow—which proclamation having been communicated in the published papers for the information and government of all concerned; it only remains for the Comdr. in Chief to address himself once more and that for the last time, to the Armies of the States (however widely dispersed the individuals who compose them may be) and to bid them an affectionate—a long farewell—But before the Comdr. in Chief takes his final leave of those he holds most dear, he wishes to indulge himself a few moments in calling to mind a slight review of the past.

“He will then take the liberty of exploring with his military friends, their future prospects, of advising the general line of conduct, which in his opinion ought to be pursued, and he will conclude the Address by expressing the obligation he feels himself under for the spirited and able assistance he has experienced from them in the performance of an arduous office—A contemplation of the compleat attainment (at a period earlier than could have been expected of the object for which we contended against so formadable a power cannot but inspire us with astonishment and gratitude—The disadvantageous circumstances on our

part, under which the war was undertaken, can now be forgotten. The singular interpositions of Providence in our feeble condition were such as would scarcely escape the attention of the most unobserving—while the unparalleled perseverance of the Armies of the UStates throughout almost every possible suffering and discouragement, for the space of eight long years, was little short of a standing miracle.

"It is not the meaning nor within the compass of this address to detail the hardships peculiarly incident to our service, or to describe the distresses which in several instances have resulted from the extremes of hunger and nakedness, combined with the rigours of an inclement season—nor is it necessary to dwell on the dark side of our past affairs—

"Every American Officer and Soldier must now console himself for any unpleasant circumstances which may have occurred by a recollection of the uncommon scenes in which he has been called to Act no inglorious part, and the astonishing events of which he has been a witness—events which have seldom if ever before taken place on the stage of human action, nor can they probably ever happen again. For who has before seen a disciplined Army form'd at once from such raw materials?—Who, that was not a witness could imagine that the most violent local prejudices would cease so soon, and that Men who came from the different parts of the Continent, strongly disposed, by the habits of education, to dispise and quarrel with each other, would instantly become but one patriotic band of Brothers,—or who, that was not on the spot, can trace the steps by which such a wonderful revolution has been effected, and such a glorious period put to all our warlike toils.

"It is universally acknowledged that the enlarged prospects of happiness opened by the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, almost exceeds the power of discription—and shall not the brave men who have contributed so essentially to these inestimable acquisitions, retiring victorious from the field of War to the field of agriculture, participate in all the blessings which have

been obtained in such a republic, who will exclude them from the rights of Citizens and the fruits of their labour—In such a Country, so happily circumstanced, the pursuits of Commerce and the cultivation of the soil will unfold the industry, the certain road to competency.—To these hardy Soldiers who are actuated by the spirit of adventure, the Fisheries will afford ample and profitable employment, and the extensive and fertile regions of the West will yield a most happy assylum to those, who fond of domestic enjoyments are seeking for personal independence—Nor is it possible to conceive that any one of the UStates will prefer a national bankruptcy and a dissolution of the union, to a compliance with the requisitions of Congress and a payment of its just debts, so that the Officers and Soldiers may expect considerable assistance in recommencing their civil occupations from the sums due to them from the public, which must and will most inevitably be paid.—

"In order to effect this desirable purpose and to remove the prejudices which may have taken possession of the minds of any of the good people of the States, it is earnestly recommended to all the Troops that with strong attachment to the Union, they should carry with them into civil society the most conciliating disposition; and that they should prove themselves not less virtuous and useful as Citizens, than they have been persevering and virtuous as Soldiers—

"What, tho there should be some envious individuals who are unwilling to pay the debt the public has contracted, or to yield the tribute due to merit, yet; let such unworthy treatment produce no invective or any instance of intemperate conduct—let it be remembered that the unbiassed voice of the few Citizens of the United States, has promised the just reward, and given the merited applause—let it be known and remembered that the reputation of the federal Armies is established beyond the reach of malevolence—and let a conscientiousness of their achievements and fame still unite the men who composed them to honourable actions; under the persuasion that the

private virtues of economy, prudence, and industry, will not be less amiable in civil life than the more splendid qualities of valour, perseverance, and enterprise were in the Fields—

"Every one may rest assured that much, very much of the future happiness of the Officers and Men will depend upon the wise and manly conduct which shall be adopted by them when they are mingled with the great body of the community—and altho the General has so frequently given it as his opinion, in the most public and explicit manner, that unless the principles of the federal government were properly supported and the powers of the union increased, the honour, dignity, and justice of the nation would be lost forever—

"Yet he cannot help repeating, on this occasion, so interesting a sentiment and having it as his last injunction to every Officer and Soldier, who may view the subject in the same serious point of light to add this, but endeavour to those of his worthy fellow Citizens towards effecting these great and valuable purposes on which our very existence as a nation so materially depends—

"The Commander in Chief conceives little is now wanting to enable the Soldiers to change the military character into that of the Citizens, but that steady and decent tenor of behaviour which has generally distinguished, not only the Army under his immediate command, but the different detachments and separate Armies through the course of the war. From their good sense and prudence he anticipates the happiest consequences; and while he congratulates them on the glorious occasion which renders their services in the field no longer necessary, he wishes to express the strong obligation he feels himself under for the assistance he has received from every Class, and in every instance.

"He presents his thanks in the most serious of affectionate manner to the General Officers, as will for their counsel on many interesting occasions, as for their Order in promoting the success of the plans he had adopted. To the Commandants of Regiments and Corps, and to the other Officers for their great zeal and attention, in carrying his orders promptly into execution—To the Staff, for their alacrity and exactness in performing the Duties of their several Departments—and to the Non Commissioned Officers of Private Soldiers, for their extraordinary patience in suffering, as well as their invincible fortitude in Action.

"To the various branches of the Army the General takes this last and solemn opportunity of professing his inviolable attachment and friendship. He wishes more than bare professions were in his power, that he was really able to be useful to them all in future life. He flatters himself however, they will do him the justice to believe that whatever could with propriety be attempted by him has been done, and bring now to conclude them his last public Orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the Armies he has so long had the honor to Command, he can only again offer in their behalf his recommendations to their grateful country, and his prayers to the God of Armies.

"May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of heaven's favours, both here and hereafter, attend those who, under the divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others, with these wishes and this benediction, the Commander in Chief is about to retire from Service. The Curtain of separation will soon be drawn, as the military to him will be closed forever."

### May, 1930, D. A. R. Magazines Wanted

The Magazine office desires copies of the May, 1930, *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*. Those subscribers not wishing to keep back numbers will confer a favor by sending May, 1930, copies to Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Postage will be paid, or another issue sent in exchange, if desired.



# STATE CONFERENCES

## NEW JERSEY

The 39th Annual Conference was held in the Assembly Chamber of the State House, Trenton, on March 13 and 14, 1930.

At 10:30 a. m., on March 13, after the entrance of the pages, guests of honor, National and State Officers, and Hostess Regents the call to order was given by Mrs. C. Edward Murray, State Regent. Prayer was offered by Mrs. Matthias Steelman, State Chaplain, followed by the Salute to the Flag and The American's Creed, led by Mrs. George H. Van Gunten, State Chairman, "Correct Use of the Flag." "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the assemblage, comprising over 400 New Jersey members.

Mrs. Paul J. Ralph voiced a welcome from the hostess chapters of Trenton, followed by a greeting from Adjutant General Frederick Gilkyson, to which Mrs. Murray gave a gracious response. Greetings were extended by the National, ex-National officers and guests.

Reports of committee chairmen and State officers were then in order. In her report, the State Regent expressed appreciation of the support given by the New Jersey Daughters, in her efforts "to keep step" with the aims of the National Society and the accomplishment of its purposes. She also emphasized the fact that New Jersey was now 100 per cent in the State organization, having a chapter in each of its counties.

Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, President General, arrived during the morning session in time for luncheon, which was served to the National and State Officers and honored guests, at the home of Mrs. Murray.

The afternoon session was opened by an inspiring address from Mrs. Hobart in which she stressed the fact that agencies were at work here to undermine religion, home life and our Government.

Other National Officers attending were: Mrs. Margaret B. Barnett, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. William A. Becker, Organizing Secretary General; also Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Reports of state chairmen and chapter regents, recounting the activities of the State Society during the last 12 months, constituted the remainder of the afternoon's program, which closed with a Memorial Service, conducted by the State Chaplain, for 68 members lost by death since the last Conference.

A reception and banquet were held at the Contemporary Club in the evening, when the members and guests were entertained by the Dorothy Johnstone-Baseler Harp Ensemble, of Philadelphia.

Friday morning the session was opened with an invocation, after which the minutes of Thursday were read and the report of the Credentials Committee. A forceful address followed on "Peace and Security," by Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, Past National President, Ladies Auxiliary of the American Legion.

Reports of chapter Regents and State chairmen were then continued with the awarding of prizes in the Departments of Magazine, Publicity and Historical Research Essay Contests, until noon recess.

Friday afternoon was the time appointed for important resolutions, unfinished and new business.

The assemblage then became a full-voiced choir in the singing of "America, the Beautiful."

With a benediction, given by the Rev. Edward Allen Morris, the Conference closed.

GRACE L. C. WARD,  
*State Historian.*

## IOWA

The 31st Annual Conference of the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the ballroom of the



Fort Des Moines Hotel at Des Moines, March 5, 6, 7, 1930, Mrs. Wilson H. Hamilton, State Regent, presiding. Eight State officers, 5 Past State Regents, 4 Past National officers, and a large number of State chairmen, chapter Regents, and delegates were in attendance. Mrs. John Trigg Moss, National Chairman of the Old Trails Committee; Mrs. Justice R. Friedline, National Chairman Conservation and Thrift, and Mrs. Horace Townner were honored guests.

Wednesday afternoon an illustrated lecture "Beautiful Washington," was given by Mrs. Brown of Chicago, after which the Board of Management convened for a short session. Wednesday evening an open session was held. The a'Capella Chorus of the Roosevelt High School sang four numbers, followed by a patriotic address, "Boring from Within," by Col. C. Seymour Bullock of South Bend, Ind.

Thursday morning the Conference formally opened. Past and present National and State officers and distinguished guests were escorted to the platform by the pages. The State Chaplain, Mrs. J. D. Newcomer, conducted the devotional exercises. The audience joined in the Salute to the Flag; "America" was sung and The American's Creed was recited. The State Regent's report showed a year of active and conscientious work. The reports of the State officers gave evidence of a splendid work accomplished. It was regrettable that the "State History" could not be financed and published, as it represented untiring work on the part of the State Regent, Mrs. Hamilton, and Past State Historian, Mrs. Chilgren. However, it is to be typed and presented to the Historian General at Congress. Thursday noon the Past Officers Club, organized last year, met for luncheon, at which time Mrs. C. J. Saunders was elected President. Thursday afternoon a Memorial Hour dedicated to our beloved Vice-President General, Mrs. Kathryn Prentiss Munger, was held. Following the Memorial Hour the State chairmen and district leaders gave

brief reports. Mrs. Robert Johnson, State Chairman of Historic Spots, reported a number marked, the outstanding one being the birthplace of President Hoover at West Branch. This work was done by the Pilgrim Chapter of Iowa City. The graves of two Revolutionary soldiers were also marked. Mrs. Eugene Schipfer, State Chairman of the Genealogical Research Committee, presented two books of genealogical and grave records, bringing Iowa's total of books completed up to thirteen. Mrs. John Trigg Moss, National Chairman of Old Trails Road, gave a most interesting review of her work. Mrs. Justice Friedline, National Chairman of Conservation and Thrift, told briefly of plans for the coming year. Mrs. Horace Townner than gave a scholarly address on "Citizenship." Thursday evening a banquet was held, followed by the most outstanding entertainment of the Conference, a beautiful pageant, "In an Antique Shop"; this was directed by Mrs. Harold Barnes of Burlington and the characters were taken by prominent Iowa Daughters.

Friday morning brief reports were given by Mrs. J. E. Fitzgerald, National Vice-Chairman, Historical and Literary Reciprocity; Mrs. E. E. Speer, National Vice-Chairman, "Manual for Immigrants"; Mrs. C. G. Saunders, Constitution Hall Finance. The election of officers resulted as follows: State Regent, Mrs. J. E. Fitzgerald; Recording Secretary, Mrs. B. C. Higgins; Librarian, Mrs. George De Wald; Auditor, Mrs. J. K. Johnson, Sr.; Chaplain, Mrs. J. S. Crooks. Mrs. G. A. Chilgren was elected Vice-Regent to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Hall.

A get-together luncheon Friday noon was one of the pleasant features of the Conference, and in the afternoon a playlet, "Ellis Island," was presented by Boone Chapter, Boone. At the close of the Conference, Mrs. Wilson Hamilton, retiring State Regent, was voted Honorary State Regent.

LUCY TUCKER REMLEY,  
*State Historian.*



PAGEANT GIVEN BY SOUTHAMPTON COLONY CHAPTER, SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.

## WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

*To insure accuracy in the reading of names and promptness in publication, Chapter reports must be typewritten. They should not exceed 400 words in length and must be signed by a Chapter officer.—EDITOR.*

**Lord Stirling Chapter** (Hempstead, N. Y.), under the able leadership of our Regent, Mrs. R. Nelson Vandervoort, has had a busy season. A rummage sale and a bridge and tea served to raise funds for the purchase of an American Flag and a chapter flag which are now in use. A musicale at the home of the Chaplain, Mrs. J. Eugene Geer, and an Americanization evening meeting for the general public were two of the delightful social events. At the evening meeting Judge Lewis Smith, of the Children's Court, told of the work done for our future citizens; and Mayor Chamberlain of Hempstead congratulated our chapter on the work which it is doing.

Mrs. T. James Campbell, our Assistant Registrar, presented the chapter with a block and silver-bound gavel made of timber from the famous Sammis Tavern in Hempstead. In presenting this gift Mrs. Campbell told many interesting facts about the history and growth of Hempstead, particularly in connection with the Sammis Tavern, formerly located at the corner of Main Street and Fulton Avenue, whose last remaining timbers have been recently razed. The tavern was built in 1680 by Nehemiah Sammis and until it closed its doors some years ago was the oldest inn in the United States. It was kept by some member of the Sammis family for a period of over 223 years, seven generations having been born there. During the American Revolution the British officers used the inn for their headquarters. It was under the stairway leading from the second floor to the garret that Nehemiah Sammis hid to escape conscription in the British Army. Washington on his tour of Long Island in 1790 stayed in the tavern, and he also spent a night there in 1788, the room he occupied

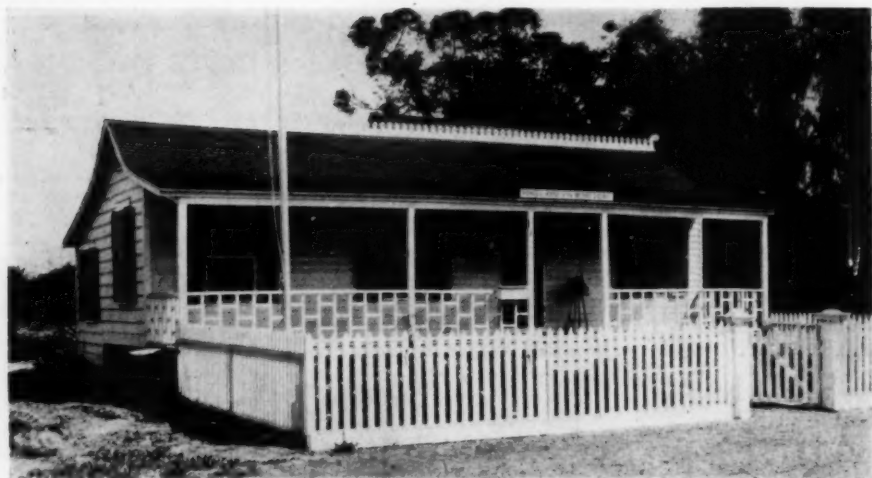
being left unchanged for more than a century. He wrote of it: "Ye inn was a hospitable place and filled with good cheer."

Mrs. Campbell showed pictures of the inn, taken from the original paintings owned by George D. Smith. Mention was also made of Caleb Carman, the first white child born on Hempstead Plains. Miss Ella F. Carman, a direct descendant of Caleb Carman, was present.

Mrs. Campbell's talk was so interesting that the editor of *Sunrise Magazine* requested an article from her on Hempstead's history, which appeared in the December issue of *Sunrise*.

RUTH CLEAVELAND MONROE,  
Registrar.

**Stamp Defiance Chapter** (Wilmington, N. C.). Following the annual festival of the Feast of the Pirates in Wilmington, an editorial appeared in the local paper alluding to the portrayal of many historical events during the celebration. It dwelt at some length upon the very beautiful float exhibited by our chapter in which the Daughters sought to memorialize the resistance of the British Stamp Act. It went on to say that, "While not so well known, the resistance of the Stamp Act had its inception in Wilmington, N. C., some ten years before the northern Colonies. History has it that following seizure of the stamps here, a landing party from the British ship was captured and paraded through the streets by sturdy Colonials who wore the inscription 'Liberty' on their hats. Eventually, feeling became so intense that it was necessary to wear that inscription when appearing in public. Thus it seems that here in Wilmington was sown the first seeds of revolution which later blazed into a 7-



MOTHER COLONY CHAPTER HOUSE OF ANAHEIM, CALIF., THE FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN THAT LOCALITY IN 1887, BY THE GERMAN COLONY

year war. This was the point emphasized by the D. A. R., the local chapter of which is known as Stamp Defiance. The float in question was a work of art, portraying faithfully the stirring events of the Stamp resistance. It is well that we bear these facts in mind and not forget that Wilmington is one of the real cradles of American liberty."

ANNIE C. MCKAY,  
*Publicity Chairman.*

**Queen Alliquippa Chapter** (McKeesport, Pa.) dedicated a bronze tablet memorial to General Edward Braddock, at the McKeesport-Duquesne bridge, spanning the Monongahela River. The dedication was preceded by a luncheon at the Penn-McKee Hotel, in honor of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President General. Mrs. Edward C. Trax, Regent of the chapter, introduced Mrs. Cook, who made the first speech. About 225 members of the local chapter and neighboring chapters were present.

The exercises at the bridge were conducted by Mrs. Trax; and Mrs. Cook was the principal speaker. Others who spoke were Miss Agnes May Robbins, chairman of the program committee; George H. Lysle, Mayor of McKeesport; W.

Herbert Dithrich, representing the county commissioners; and William H. Stevenson. Rev. P. S. Kohler, Chaplain of McKeesport Chapter S. A. R., pronounced the invocation. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. Theodore Davis and her daughter Clarissa, descendants of Colonel William Crawford who was with General Braddock. William Lawrence Gordon Gibson, a lineal descendant of Colonel Harry Gordon, the British officer in charge of General Braddock's engineer corps, also assisted in the unveiling. The inscription on the tablet read as follows:

This tablet is dedicated to the memory of General Braddock's Army. On July 9, 1755, General Edward Braddock, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in America, a brave but imperious soldier, with an army of British Regulars and provincial troops, crossed the Monongahela River at this point and suffered a disastrous defeat by the French Army from Fort Duquesne and their Indian allies. In the afternoon of the same day, the defeated army, in full retreat, recrossed the river at the same point. Colonel George Washington took a prominent part in rallying the demoralized troops.

Erected by the Queen Alliquippa Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, July 9, 1928.

Fresh in the minds of every traveler should be kept the fact that this site is historic ground and the tablet will



STAMP DEFIANCE CHAPTER'S PATRIOTIC FLOAT

recall to the thousands who see it this incident in our early history.

BLANCH H. JACKSON,  
*Historian.*

**Southampton Colony Chapter** (Southampton, N. Y.), on July 4, celebrated Eastern Long Island's part in the American Revolution. Beside the War Memorial in Agawam Park, in sight and sound of the ocean, was enacted a pageant, written and directed by Miss Abigail F. Halsey, a member of the chapter.

The first episode was the call to arms in the summer of 1775. Men, women and children gather to hear the Articles of Association read. Every man sigus. A post rider dashes in, bringing news of the capture of Fort Ticonderoga by the Americans. Lieutenant John Hulburt immediately forms a company. Men enlist, drill and march away to the relief of the Americans in the North. The women presenting them with a flag, the Stars and Stripes on a field of blue, and all gather to bid them farewell, while in the distance a boat is seen leaving for Connecticut with men to enlist in the patriotic cause.

Two years of great hardship pass, and the second episode shows the Old Men's Brigade drilling on the green, the women

and children watching. A cry is heard: "The British, the British," and General Erskine dashes in followed by his Red-coats on foot and horseback. He speaks conciliatory words, and makes friendly overtures to the maidens who repulse him and disperse quietly leaving the General alone.

The last episode, July 1783. The return of the exiles. The little boys of whom Erskine said, "They inhale liberty with every breath they draw" rush in crying, "Peace, Peace," and every eye is strained watching for the return of the soldiers. The rejoicing is great as families are reunited, but many mourn for those who will never return.

Over 150 residents from the surrounding villages, descendants of the refugees and patriots were in the cast.

The flag used was one of unusual interest, an exact copy of the one carried by the Hulburt Company on its march north and thence to Philadelphia. The original flag with roster of the company and other valuable papers was recently found tucked away in the eaves of the garret in the John Gardiner home in Bridge Hampton and is the first flag on record having the Stars and Stripes on a field of blue. It is believed that the flag furnished the pattern for the one adopted



DEDICATION OF MARKERS ON 15 REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS GRAVES BY BEE LINE CHAPTER OF  
CHARLES TOWN WEST VIRGINIA



MEMBERS OF LORD STIRLING CHAPTER OF HEMPSTEAD LONG ISLAND



later by the Continental Congress, and flown over Fort Stanwix.

ETHEL LOUISE TUNNELL,  
*Regent.*

**Bee Line Chapter** (Charles Town, W. Va.). Simple but impressive services were held in Zion Churchyard on September 20, 1929, when bronze markers on the graves of two Revolutionary soldiers and thirteen Revolutionary Daughters were dedicated by the chapter. Miss Edith S. Gardner, Regent, presided. After the invocation by the Rev. J. F. W. Feild, Rector of Zion Church, a brief sketch of those whose graves were marked was read by Mrs. G. M. Beltzhoover, Vice-Regent of the chapter. Mrs. William H. Vaught, Regent for West Virginia, was the honored guest on this occasion, and delivered a splendid dedicatory address. Mrs. Augustine J. Todd, State Librarian and one of Bee Line's most loyal members, was also present.

Those whose graves were marked were Maj. William Broadus, Col. William McGuire; The Misses Lavinia, Maria and Sarah Broadus, daughters of Maj. Broadus; Elizabeth Morgan Ranson and Olivia Morgan, daughters of Dr. Abel Morgan; Anna Maria Baylor Walke, daughter of Col. Richard Baylor; Virginia Bedinger Lucas, daughter of Daniel Bedinger; Elizabeth Wysong Starry, daughter of Drum Major Jacob Wysong; Mary Cordelia Brooke Rooker, daughter of Commodore Walter Brooke; Elizabeth and Ariet Davenport, daughters of Abram Davenport; Lydia Gibbs, daughter of Lieutenant. George North; Mary Hoffman Shugart, daughter of John Hoffman.

Following the dedication services a tea was given in honor of Mrs. Vaught at the "Old Cave Cabin," to which the members of the four Eastern Panhandle chapters were invited.

LOUISE BAYLOR TRAPNELL,  
*Historian.*



BRONZE TABLET PLACED BY COL. AUGUSTIN DE LA BALME CHAPTER ON GRAVE OF ANNA BALSLEY NICKEY, REAL DAUGHTER

**Colonel Augustin de La Balme Chapter** (Columbia City, Ind.). A bronze tablet marks the grave of Mrs. Anna Balsley Nickey, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier and wife of Samuel Nickey, an early pioneer. She is buried in the Concord Cemetery four miles southwest of Churubusco, Ind.

Her great-grandchildren and great - great - grandchildren paid honor to her memory in fitting exercises held Sunday, Sept. 29, 1929, with fifty relatives, friends and members of the local D. A. R. in attendance. Mrs. Alex. Knisely, a great granddaughter of Mrs. Nickey, whose untiring efforts brought about this occasion, had charge of the program.

The unveiling followed the exercises and was done by two great - great - great - granddaughters. An American Flag covered the bronze tablet which bore the D. A. R. insignia.

The history of the Nickey family was read and the graves of the children of Mrs. Nickey were decorated with American Flags while those of Mr. and Mrs. Nickey were decorated with lavender and white flowers.

MRS. FLORENCE HELLER,  
*Historian.*

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Mrs. William Sherman Walker, Chairman

### Independence Day

What does Independence Day mean to us? Does it not mean that we should recall how joyful the Colonies were on that first great Independence Day? Such joy brought hope to other peoples as well. Men and women had been yearning for independence. When it was attained, therefore, it was considered something worthy of achievement and, moreover, something to be defended and something to be preserved continuously so that it could be perpetuated from one generation of Americans to the next.

The spirit of independence granted the individual American citizen outranks anything the world has ever witnessed. Colonists in exemplification of this spirit founded our Nation, settled along the east coast and then pushed their colonization westward toward the Golden Gate.

Independent industries sprang up in the homes of the people and household arts abounded. The freedom of individuals to press forward toward full-rounded lives unhampered by edicts and dictatorial manifestoes came about through the Declaration of Independence made more emphatic by that majestic Charter of Government, the Constitution of the United States of America.

Independent Americans saw possibilities of expanding their puny industries into gigantic enterprises. Personal initiative accomplished wonders. Latent genius overcame countless obstacles. Individual integrity erected automatic barriers against corruption in State affairs, lassitude of effort and disintegration of citizenship.

The lure of great bodies of water, oceans, lakes, rivers and streams helped to inspire individuals to explore vast, untouched domains and invent means of transportation, thereby building up trade within and commerce without our boundaries.

The mingling of the peoples of many nations contributed toward the broadening of individual outlook. This blending of national strains gave men and women the opportunity for self-advancement to which they had looked forward in coming to our shores.

The National Defense Committee of our Society is charged with the duty of maintaining vigilant watchfulness over present trends of national affairs. To abandon the lessons history has provided is foolhardy. This Independence Day vividly freshens memory of noble deeds of those who made

Independence Day possible. The Daughters of the American Revolution should feel the tug and urge, the inspiration and significance, of the great spirit of patriotism which we celebrate on each Fourth of July.

It is without challenge that some anniversaries bring forth greater response from the human heart than do others. Equally it is true that some years place added emphasis beyond that of former years upon a given holiday. Strikingly this coming Fourth of July should mean more than other days have meant to us all. There are many reasons why this is so. We are approaching the magnificent spectacle of a great Nation celebrating the anniversary of the birth of "The Father of His Country." The Nation's Capital is already taking on gala appearance to do honor to the memory of this great citizen. The Bi-centennial exercises are under preparation and promise to yield the largest mobilization of patriotic elements ever brought together under national auspices. We look ahead to this unique series of events marking the recognition of monumental deeds and soul-stirring words of the noted Virginian.

He helped seek independence through association with the distinguished Colonists of his time. He was not abashed by nationalism, for even before the Declaration of Independence had matured he wrote, in 1774, "A national spirit shows itself throughout the land." Happily this spirit manifested itself in a Declaration of Independence and people were not ashamed to display their enthusiasm, their relief and their unutterable joy by ringing bells, by huzzas and glad acclaim. Emotion found vent in demonstrations on the Fourth of July. These demonstrations signified progress toward the formation of a Nation. For years this Nation has multiplied its blessings, observed on every hand. Statesmen have given it devoted zeal. Churchmen have offered in its behalf decades of sacrifice and untiring service. High-minded men of affairs have carefully and beneficially shaped its business policies. Educators have lifted the minds of Americans to exalted levels of thinking and consequently to finer planes of action. Multiple humanitarian projects have been aided by kindly disposed people of every walk in life. Verbal eloquence has found its counterpart in printed masterpieces—the expression of orators who were aflame with patriotism and of editors and

journalists who believed in national honor and wrote as they believed irrespective of restriction or popularity.

George Washington wrote that he found evidences of a national spirit showing itself throughout the land. At no time since that first Independence Day has there been more need of a national spirit showing itself throughout the land than there is this very year.

What would be the impact upon our citizenry if there could be exhibited this national spirit with regard to adequate provision for an Army and Navy commensurate with American requirements?

Would there not be fewer propagandists scheduled to appear before extensive American audiences if more attention were being given to the encouragement of an exhibition of national spirit throughout the land?

How many books, magazines, leaflets, dodgers, posters, which are finding harbor in our homes, on our streets, in our libraries, on shelves in bookstores, would be condemned to speedy destruction if this national spirit were radiated with the rhythmic emphasis upon truly American cultural relations, not upon cultural relations with an atheist, Soviet Russia?

We are conscious that a national spirit exists today. It has been transfused through the arteries of generations following generations. It is here we grant that fact always but would that there was a mightier impulse in the United States today to keep intact the principles of independence set forth in that historic document which proved its worth to human beings without reference to name or place.

George Washington and Thomas Jefferson cautioned the Colonists in terms of independence. Their phraseology has passed over the bridge of time in the oft-repeated language, "No entangling alliances." Men who have gone to sea in ships, volunteers for service on many fields of action, masterly diplomatic minds—honest American citizens in military, civil and diplomatic service—have helped maintain this independence at the cost of life and treasure. It ought to matter to us so much that we, too, will feel responsibility individually and collectively in preserving the United States of America independent of entanglement.

The floodgates of propaganda are wide open and the outpourings are intended to confuse thinking in our Country. Is it not logical to refute such imported doctrines by beginning to assemble believers in independence into such a compact formation that the mere sight of such splendid alignment of American citizens will be a visible answer in itself? Marshaling facts for ready use is another way of combating fallacious utterances. If the Nation possesses hosts of patriotic men and

women dedicated to solely American ideals, without doubt they can muster facts to disclaim many of the odd interpretations placed upon the prospective needs of the Nation. Many are clamoring for the destruction of the principles existing in the Monroe Doctrine. Others are demanding total, immediate abolition of the battleships and substantial reduction of other classes of ships (always American ships). Some are eager to decry the general foreign policy of the United States by criticizing it in all of its dealings with other countries. The strident tones of internationalists echo and re-echo in charges against the United States of imperialism, greedy tendencies, graft and selfish aims. It is as if communism, socialism, atheism, pacifism, internationalism, working separately or in related combinations, were determined to defeat the watch cry of George Washington, "No entangling alliances."

Youth of today has its special burden to bear. For internationalism means to capture youth. It means to turn the attention of vigorous young minds toward other lands. An example of this is to be found in an announcement of a travel-tour organization which advertises "Romantic Russia Invites You." This alluring advertisement is arranged to coax American students to visit Soviet Russia this summer. There atheism supplants religion. Their flag is the red flag. Their coat of arms bears the sickle for the "farmers' government" and the mallet symbol of the "workers' government." It is related that military roads are under construction over which are to march the millions of men and women now under strict military training in Soviet Russia. A recent story published from the pen of an escaped member of the Red Army, forced to do service under threat of death, states that huge ammunition plants in Soviet Russia are providing supplies to be used in the march of the workers against the capitalist countries of the world. All communists are instructed to unite for world revolution. Already our own Country is districted, with centers established in each of these districts. From such centers issue trained leaders equipped with propaganda methods of modern conception. The first call to duty of the communists upon assuming control in Soviet Russia was "Arm the proletariat, disarm the bourgeoisie!"

Each individual it seems is summoned to decide soon whether (*independence* being the virtue that it is) it is not necessary to give undivided allegiance to the United States of America, now and in years to come. To falter in individual decision may mean havoc for the nation and loss of *independence* for the citizenry of this Country.



# MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL LIBRARY



## BOOK REVIEWS

by

ELLA LORAINÉ DORSEY

**From the Mississippi to the Sea.** By Rear Admiral Robert E. Coontz, U. S. N., Retired. Dorrance Company, Inc., Philadelphia (\$4).

When you have carefully read the 477 pages, you close the record of the very finest type of sailor the Seven Seas can produce.

It is a narrative singularly simple and straightforward, no egotism mars the relation of the world-moving events in which he bore his part, no repining or bitterness, when, again and again on the point of attaining his personal wishes, he was refused and sent on assignments that carried him continents away from their fulfilment. His readiness to praise all associates, from sailor man to admiral, from cook to king; his absolutely impartial dealing with those who made or marred the stirring events of history during his forty-seven years of active service; the credit he reflects on his Country and its Navy by his uncompromising ideas of truth, honor and the dignity of obedience; the quality of detachment that enables him to state facts and leave them without comment; his fidelity to old friends, old scenes, old loyalties; his zeal for the Service, his sound judgment and long patience; and his detachment of self from the question at issue; all make it an unusual book and a valuable biography—which can be said of very few autobiographies.

Coontz' first American ancestor, the explorer Brereton who "discovered the northern points of Virginia, 1602," gave him his adventurous spirit and love of the sea.

His Alaskan duty is rich in remembrances, beginning with the humorous asparagus incident and running through the dramatic episodes of the witch doctors, the burial of a Chinese steward, his terrible skating adventure, and his romance.

He never preaches, but his one paragraph on poker is the strongest indictment against gambling that can be found.

His tribute to the 1852 survey in San Diego Bay is a fine point, and the rescue of the wounded at Panama during a revolution adds a new duty to men-of-war.

Guam and Manila are seen under new aspects in the side light he throws on them, some tragic as the fate of Gilmore and his men, others diverting as the famous speech of Coghlan's which he heard aboard the *Raleigh* the night before she sailed for home.

At the Naval Academy, the unearthing of the croton-oil conspiracy was a unique incident in the Army and Navy games, and is quite unbelievable to the dull world that is not sporting.

His account of Admiral Rodman's raid of destruction on the cameras at Venice, California and his disciplining of their operators is a great tale, and adds new laurels to the fame of the Kentucky Admiral as the only man who can exert any influence over the wild people of the mad movie world.

His chapter on the Kaiser is illuminating; the "hanging code" at Guam quite cured the crime wave; and his medical and sanitary officers wiped out hookworm.

Perhaps the most touching episode of his Pacific cruises was his salute to the Lepers of Molokai. I wish Stevenson could have lived to write it.

His clever meeting and treating of sabotage aboard the German ships seized at Bremerton; the famous "skeleton diet" that released the officials of the Virgin Islands; and the diamond-set sword that so surprised him, make us wish for another hundred pages!

**Sinister Shadows.** By Edwin Marshall Hadley. Chicago. The Tower Press, Inc., 1929.

It sets forth in semi-novel form a clear narrative of the Red activities permeating our social life in so many places and under so many disguises and phases.

Colleges and schools are their favorite field of endeavor, and the past eighteen years show that the exultant boast of Hilkowicz in 1912 that "The American schools and colleges, as well as the press and the church, are honeycombed with Socialist sympathizers" bears a bitter kernel.

The Press and the American workmen are gallantly fighting and countering the subversive ideas, but some schools and some colleges have succumbed.

Chapter V explains the machinery and describes the machinists of the Internationale debacle; and in "Plots and Plans" many documents and authors are cited from their own records.

Under the form of Questionnaires the attacks on morality, law and religion are outlined, and the papers themselves are given verbatim with excerpts from classroom lectures.

The Lusk Report is quoted intelligently and "The sowing of tares" is filled with revelations: Whitney is quoted judiciously, the Atlantic Monthly—Wigmore tilt and Jack London's Society are treated in detail, and the number of "Comrades" compiled and checked. The latter carries a grave warning in the mere statement of their increase in numbers between 1867 and 1905.

The Lusk Report is the best kind of corrective information to spread on the tables of free libraries and to be read and

studied in homes and classrooms; for the proofs of the statements and charges are printed with them in every instance. The American Legion have their splendid young heads up, observing, opposing, correcting; and the patriotic organizations stand back of all the civic bodies that are on the firing-line.

The list of certain writers of school histories, p. 166 (and the perversions in given instances of biographies) would be incredible if not furnished by the Reds themselves.

There is nothing new in the putridity; Rousseau (1712) taught and lived it; Weishaupt (1748) formulated and organized it; and the Illuminati (1776) began its international dissemination. The six Abolitions on page 191 are printed in full and are so familiar to students of the question that they are trite; but to shocked tens of thousands they will be as new and incredible as the latest chemical poison of science.

Chapter XIII offers "The hidden key," and page 254 the antidote—the Gitlow case. "Not to advance the incompetents, but to drag down the competents" seems an odd remedy for present conditions in Russia, and Chapter XXIV, "The shade of Herod," is filled with what would be unbelievable if it were not attested by Presidents and Professors and students of the colleges concerned. On page 280 the statement of organizations and expenditures centered against preparedness will astonish the man in the street, whose deaf ears have refused to hear the warnings addressed to him for ten years past.

The Slackers oath and Haesslers declaration are so disruptive and so treasonable that the suggestion of an oath of allegiance for presidents, professors, teachers and students is timely and admirable, and calls for practical action by the States and the Federal Government.

In reading "Sinister Shadows" two things may be recalled with profit: (1) The Gobi is not an impassable desert of sand, to protect Europe from Eastern invasion, but a gravel plain, whose underlying rocks make it possible for loaded motor fleets to travel at forty miles an hour (see pp. 161 and 162).



# GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Edith Roberts Ramsburgh

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16TH ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
  2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
  3. All queries must be short and to the point.
  4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
  5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only

## ANSWERS

13393. KORTRIGHT.—“The Courtright (Kortright) Family History” Descendants of Bastian Van Kortryk, a native of Belgium who emigrated to Holland abt 1615, by John Howard Abbott. Printed & published by Tobias A. Wright, 150 Bleeker St. N. Y. in 1922. Page 37, this is given: Aaron & Margriet (Delamater) Kortright, issue Ann Elizabeth mar 15 May 1766 Henry Sherman; Eve b 21 July 1752 mar 8 Sept 1772 Casper Writer; Lawrence b 21 Dec 1758 mar 4 June 1782 Mary Cox; Aaron mar Heyltie Van Garden; John mar Jannstie Middagh; Susanna mar — Spinkstead; Rebecca mar abt 1774 Amasa Mathews. On page 33 is given Aaron died 1789 mar Margaret Delamater; Lawrence d 1761 unmar. Will dated 8 Nov 1760; Eve mar 1732 Adolph Benson; Susanna mar 1735 Aaron Meyer; Margaret mar 1740 Abraham Meyer. The father of these chil Laurens Kortright was married twice, their mother whom he married in 1708 was Margaret Bussing. Laurens mar 1st 22 Oct 1703 Helena Benson & had chil Cornelis bp 30 May 1704 mar 11 Nov 1727 Hester Cannon; & Eliz. bp 3 Nov 1706 mar Gilbert Garrison. Laurens Kortright was bp 20 Aug 1681 and died 1726.—*Mrs. Calvin N. Eccard, 1339 E. 8th St., Long Beach, Calif.*

13420. MOYER-MEYER. — The first Meyer who settled in this country came

from the Palatinate, Prussia. His christian name is unknown, but his chil were John, Jacob, Michael, Christopher & one or two daughters. Christopher Meyer d 2 Aug 1801 aged 67 years. His wife Anna Maria was b 19 Feb 1744 & d 1 Jan 1823. Both are buried in the German Reformed Cemetery, Cambellstown Penna. Their chil were Henry, John, Michael, Jacob, Christopher, George, Catherine, Christina and Mary. Would like to correspond.—*Mrs. Effie Myers Fuhrman, 408 Claremont Ave., Ashland, Ohio.*

13433. REID.—Aaron Reid, probably son of Aaron b 27 Jan 1756 & died 1839 wife Rebecca Clayton. From Symmes History of Tennent, page 30. For further information communicate with D. Stanton Hammond, 965 East 23rd St. Paterson N. J.—*Miss Julia G. Pierce, Box 1374, Paterson, N. J.*

13428. ADAMS. — Amy Adams born 1799 was the daughter of Wm. Adams whose will was probated 1809. Wm. was the son of James Adams, St. whose will was probated 1796. All these wills were prob in Hancock Co., Georgia. Have you any record of an Adams coming to Georgia? William Adams had a slave named Cambridge and Amy Adams claimed to be a connection of John Quincy Adams & a John Quincy Adams, Jr. visited her after she removed to Arkansas in 1844 with her grown chil. Amy married in 1812 John Rogers a



soldier in 1814. Write to Mr. James Taylor Adams of Big Laurel, Virginia, he has a large library of Adams data.—*Mrs. Carl Wortz, 127 May Ave., Fort Smith, Ark.*

13446. IRVIN.—Joseph Irvin b 1791 married Theodocia Wells b abt 1796 & spent most of her youth in Syracuse, N. Y. They removed abt 1835 to Illinois. Their chil were Sarah Elizabeth, Oscar, Henry, Frank & John. Would be glad to correspond.—*Mrs. W. O. Alexander, Eldorado, Texas.*

13426. CLAYTON.—In July 1927 a pamphlet entitled "Antecedants & Descendants in part, of Lambert Clayton and his wife Sarah Davidson" was published by three of Clayton's descendants—Miss Mary Maxwell of Pisgah Forest, N. C.; Mrs. H. R. Walker of Brevard, N. C. and Robert M. Clayton, 140 Peachtree St. Atlanta, Georgia.—*Mrs. Alexander F. Jamieson, The Esmond, 12th and Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.*

13404. SEE-STUMP.—The will of Margaret, wife of George See is recorded in Hampshire Co., Va. 1758, in it she wills her son Michael part of the estate Michael See b abt 1370 mar abt 1750 Rebecca, daughter of Michael Yarness. This can be found in the History of the Van Meter Family, but no will of Michael can be located. 1760 George See father of Adam & Michael settled in Hardy Co. near Marfield, but no will for either Adam or Michael could be found there. The History of the Warwick Family gives the following—in 1793 Adam & Michael went into Randolph Co., where Adam was admitted to the Bar in 1795 married Margaret Warwick. In the Millar DuBois History page 198 it says Michael & Adam went from Pendleton to Kanawha Co. Elizabeth See mar 28 Oct 1777 Isaac Millar, she was b 14 Aug 1756, in Hampshire Co. Catherine See married Leonard Stump and Christian mar — Perril. What I am trying to prove is that Eliz. Miller, Cathrine Stump and Christina Perril are the chil of Michael & Rebecca Harness See. In the Millar Du Bois History on page 267 is the following: John Decker Millar b 18 April 1825 mar in Hampshire Co., Va by Rev Wm Foote

5 Sept 1850, Sarah Louise Stump b 1 Sept 1829 d 7 March 1886, dau of Adam & Mary Parsons Stump; Adam son of Leonard Stump b 21 Nov 1748 & Catherine See b 26 Feb 1754 d 23 April 1827.—*Mrs. Laura Millar King, 148 W. High St., Circleville, Ohio.*

## QUERIES

13484. BUCHER.—Wanted ances with all dates of Asenath Bucher who mar before 1820 Azel, son of Peter Dye.

(a) HINCKLEY.—Wanted ances of Nathaniel Hinckley who with his wife Marjory lived in N. Y. State until 1850. Any infor concerning the above families will be greatly appreciated.—*B. B. W.*

13485. LOVELL-VOSE. — Wanted parentage with Rev rec of father of John Lovell b 5 Sept. 1775 mar 19 Aug 1801 Anna Vose b 20 March 1782. They lived in Penna. Their chil were Oliver Richmon b 19 April 1802 mar Ann Shelton; Mary b 12 April 1804 mar Consider Ellis; Lemuel Vose b 92 May 1806 mar Sarah Crittendon; Prudence b 27 Sept 1808 mar Philemon Culver; Susan b 11 Sept 1810 mar Francis W. Gitchell; William b 29 June 1812 d unmar; Betsy b 1 Sept 1816 mar 1st Elijah Francis Jennings & 2nd Enos Smith; Levi b 8 Dec 1819 mar Mary Pachard; Eunice b 5 Aug 1822 died young.

(a) WELLS-RIDER (RYDER)-WELLS.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of ances of John Wells who mar Sarah Rider & lived in Penna or N. Y. Wanted her ances also. Their chil were John b 25 Nov 1793 mar 25 June 1818 Polly Plotter; Alanson & Jason, unmar.; Daniel mar Caroline —; Joseph unmar; Bathsheba mar Stephen Coon; Nancy, unmar; Polly d yg; Betsy, unmar; Lovina mar John Stillman; Bridget mar George Stillman. The children of John & Polly Potter Wells were Esther b 7 July 1819 mar Silas Stillman Green; Mary b 24 Feb 1823 mar Isaac Pearce; John S. b 4 Jan 1829; Sally Ann b 26 Aug 1831 mar her cousin Perry Potter; Joel Milton b 9 Jan 1834; Stephen Walter & Susan Welthe, twins, b 25 Feb 1836. Susan mar Charles H. Simmons at Wellsville,

N. Y. & Stephen mar Sarah M. Lyman at Oswayo, Penna.—*W. H. L.*

13486. **POWELL.**—Wanted parentage of Wm. Powell, Rev Sol from Halifax Co. N. C. His son Nathaniel Davis Powell mar Susanna, wanted her maiden name & parentage. Their chil were Wm., Jim, Gus, Wiley, Elisha, Sarah, Lucy Ann, Susanna, Eveline. Nathaniel Davis Powell removed early to Tenn.—*M. S. M.*

13487. **BOBBINMEYER.**—Wanted parentage of Mary Magdalena Bobbinmeyer of Longswamp Twp. Berks Co., Penna. who d abt 1780. She mar George Helfrich, Rev sol. b in Milford Twp, Bucks Co., Penna 27 Dec 1734 & d in North Whitehall Twp 11 Jan 1814.—*M. J. H.*

13488. **DEEDS.**—Wanted parentage & all information possible of gen of Phoebe Deeds who was b in Ossining, N. Y. & mat Benjamin Jay. Her ances was supposed to have been hung by the Tories during the Rev. Can this be proved—*B. C. O.*

13489. **BALL.**—Wanted dates of b, mar & d, name of wife & Rev rec of William Ball. His daughters were Abigail, Mary, Sarah, & Anna or Hannah who mar abt 1750 John Campbell. Wanted date & place of b of Anna. prob eastern Penna or N. J. She was an aunt of Joseph Ball of Philadelphia. Any infor of this family is greatly desired.—*M. B. C.*

13490. **EATON.**—Wanted parentage of Nathan Eaton b 1753 in Ashford, Conn also date of his mar to Phoebe Brooks. Wanted her parentage, also, names of their chil other than D'Estaing who was b 1772 & mar 1803 at Manchester, Vt. Eunice Pearson, 1785-1866. She was dau of Ephraim Pearson b 1758 in East Windsor, Conn & his wife Phoebe Cleveland, 1758-1838, dau of Benj. Cleveland of Canterbury, Conn & his wife Rachel.

(a) **HOLLOMAN.**—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Malichi Holloman & his wife Martha Turner. They were mar either in Va. or N. Car. & removed to Tenn., & from Clarksville, Tenn to Ill. Their son Marcus Jackson Holloman b 1817 mar Eliza E. Stearns b 16 Dec 1819, dau of Adam Stearns b 21 June 1792 d 1844 & his wife Jane, 1789

1854. Wanted maiden name of Jane & her ances.

(b) **JACKSON.**—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Ansil Jackson b in Va. mar 1820 in Barron Co., Ky Lucy dau of Wm. Moore & his wife Sarah (Rowan or Grimmer) Ansil's bro James Jackson mar Betsy Moore, sis of Lucy. his bro Ruben Jackson mar Milly Moore, sis of Lucy. Wanted also gen of Wm. Moore & of his wife Sarah. The fam lived in Barren & Warren Counties, Ky bef removing to Illinois.—*F. H. J.*

13491. **PLAISTED.**—Wanted date of death & place of burial of Samuel Plaisted who was b 25 June 1727 & mar 22 Feb 1753 Eliz. Libby. Aft. his wife's death he lived with his dau Mrs. James Moody of Limington, Maine.—*A. W. H.*

13492. **DOWNS-DOWNES.**—Wanted definite place of res in Va. of John Downs whose will is recorded in Book A B C D page 28, Ross Co., Ohio. This will was prob 5 June 1805, naming the following chil: Wm., John, James, David & Thomas, Rebecca, Jane & Susannah. The sons were soldiers in the War of 1812. John Downs was a res of Greene Twp. when the will was filed. Wanted Rev. rec of ances.—*E. B.*

13493. **MCCULLOUGH.**—Wanted all infor possible of George McCullough who came from Ireland bef the Rev. & set in Newcastle Co., Del. His wife was Mary Crosby & their chil were John b 1771 mar Eliz. McCune & Rebecca. Was George the son of Archibald McCullough? Wanted also parentage of Eliz. McCune b 1772, who mar John McCullough & lived in Franklin Co., Penna. Their chil were Archibald Scott b 1797, Rebecca b 1799, Mary Ann b 1802, Usabella b 1805, Eleanor b 1808, Eliz. b 1810, Margaret b 1814, John Free b 1816.

(a) **RUMMEL.**—Wanted parentage of George Rummel who mar abt 1786 Eliz. Besore & lived in Antrim Twp Franklin Co., Penna in 1781. Their chil were Catharina b 1787, Magdalena b 1789, Ann Maria b 1791, John b 1794, George b 1796, Eliz. b 1799.—*E. B. W.*

13494. **SCULL.**—Wanted maiden name of 1st wife with her dates of b, mar & d

of Abel Schull of Gloucester Co., N. J. His will mentions bro-in-law Edw. Tonkin. He mar his 2nd wife Martha How 16 April 1749. Wanted also maiden name of Sarah, wife of Joseph Schull, Rev sol. b 1731 & d 30 Sept 1810.

(a) LEEDS.—Wanted dates of b, mar & d of Dorothy Leeds, 2nd wife of Joseph Sooy, Rev. sol. Their chil were Paul, Eliz. and Christiana.—*E. G. S. S.*

13495. REEDER.—Wanted parentage, names of wives & chil. & places of birth of Joseph & Jacob Reeder, who were orig members of Old First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, O. organized in 1790.—*D. H.*

13496. GREENWOOD.—Wanted Rev rec & place & date of death of John Greenwood b 6 Jan 1738, Rehobeth, Mass mar 1761 Anne Peck. Wanted also date & place of b of their dau Abigail.—*H. K. H.*

13497. CLEGG - POLK - BRADFORD.—Wanted parentage of Sabra Bradford who mar 25 Jan 1764 Capt. Wm. Polk of Accomac Co., Va. Wanted also official proof of his service as Captain in Rev. Wanted any infor of these two, other than is found in Polk Family & Kinsmen, page 725. Wanted also infor of Thomas Clegg who mar their dau Bridget Polk.

(a) SQUIRES - WILLIAMSON. — Wanted dates of b & Rev rec of father & parentage of Robert Squires who mar Nancy Williamson b bet 1769 & 1776. Robert Squires removed to Mecklenburg Co., N. C. from Va. after the surrender at Yorktown. Either he or his father was in the battle of Trenton. Nancy was the dau of James & Mary (Polly) Williamson who also removed to Mecklenburg Co., N. C. aft the close of the Rev.—*L. F. C.*

13498. KENNEDY.—Wanted names of chil & gr. chil of Dr. Samuel Kennedy of Basking Ridge, N. J. who served as Surgeon in the 4th Bat. of Penna troops 19 Jan 1776 & died in service 17 June 1778. Would like to corres with desc.—*E. L.*

13499. KENDALL-ENGLE. — Wanted parentage, dates & Rev. recs of ances. of Morril Kendall b 22 Dec 1779 d 12 Apr 1850 & also of his wife Sally Engle b 15

July 1782 d 30 June 1863. A son John was b 27 Dec 1799 at Tunbridge, Vt. & later they removed to Erie Co., Pa. where they died.

(a) STEVENS-EASTMAN.—Wanted parentage, dates & Rev recs of ances of Samuel P. Stevens b 28 Sept 1800 at Topsham, Vt., son of Samuel & Eliz — & also of his wife Lydia Eastman whom he mar 16 Apr 1828 at Topsham, Vt.

(b) HOUSE-HOLCOMB.—Wanted parentage, dates & Rev. recs of ances of Davis Matthew House b 23 March 1812 nr Spartanburg, S. Car. d 8 Feb 1897 & also of his wife Sarah Holcomb b 15 Aug 1811 mar 2 Oct 1832 & d 6 Nov 1892. Their chil were Cynthia b 17 Dec 1833 d 30 June 1920 mar Sam Carter; James Madison b 6 May 1835; Samuel Martin b 16 Oct 1836; Margaret Elizabeth b 27 July 1838 ma Steve Poore; Josiah Davis b 12 Feb 1840; Rachel Lucinda b 21 July 1843 mar Leo Coffey; Sarah Matilda b 11 Feb 1846 mar — Carter; Felix Wilburn b 7 Jan 1848; Martha Susanah b 20 Jan 1850 mar Jim Poore; William Walker b 16 June 1853 mar Lula Alice Dillard.—*A. S. P.*

13500. TRACY.—Wanted ances of Mary Drucilla Tracy b abt 1775 mar 1797 Jesse Thomas in Davidson Co., Tenn. She was b in Va. & d 1827 in Cooper Co., Mo. had bro Timothy. Her father was supposed to have been a desc of Conn. Tracys.

(a) KING.—Wanted given name of — King who mar Fanny Glass. The will of Isaac Glass prob. 1813 in Augusta Co., Va. mentions dau Fanny who mar — King, & their chil. \*\*King was b in Belfast, Ireland. Adam C. King was their youngest child. Any infor greatly desired.—*L. N. K.*

13501. SCOTT.—Wanted ances of Ward Scott b 1807 mar Cyrena Haile & lived & died in Townshend, Vt.—*M. R. H.*

13502. LEACH.—Wanted names of chil of Zachariah Leach who mar 23 Dec 1721 at Kittery, Maine, Elizabeth Mitchell. Wanted also parentage of Zachariah & Mark Leach b 1742 at Kittery, Maine.—*S. E. S.*

13503. PARSONS.—Wanted maiden name of Elizabeth & her dates, also dates

of her husband Capt. James Parsons of Romney, W. Va. Wanted also dates and infor of their dau Amy.

(a) STANSBURY.—Wanted parentage & dates of b, mar & d of Dr. James Stansbury of Baltimore, Md. Wanted also parentage with their dates of Ann Bioys, wife of Dr. James Stansbury.—*A. S. B.*

13504. WISE-DAY.—Wanted ances of Abraham Wise b 1767 d 1847 & also of his wife Dolly Day b 1776 d 1862. They moved from Va. to Maysville, Ky about 1800 & in 1818 to Washington, Ind. Their chil were Polly mar John Jett; Eliz. mar John Grant; John mar Dully Berry; Catherine mar Wm. Carnahan; Lewis mar Deborah Jones; Clary mar Enoch Davis; Kenneth mar 1st — Brayfield, 2nd Ellen Shircliff; Adam mar Eliza Jane Allison; Morgan Day mar Eliz. Stringer; Susan mar Leonard Stringer; Dolly Day mar — Murphy; Abraham Henry mar Nancy Ann Mattingly. Wanted Rev rec of ances.—*J. E. R.*

13505. BARKER.—Wanted given name and dates of b, mar & d of parents of Polly, Abigail & Rachel Barker who mar 3 bros Gabriel, John & Henry De Witt. They moved from Kentucky to Fayette Co., Ohio abt 1804. Would like to corres with desc.—*L. M.*

13506. HOUSTON.—Wanted ances of Samuel Houston of New England who d 1766. His wife Sarah later mar — Betterfield and was living in Dunstable, H. N. in 1750. He had a son Samuel b 1745 d 1824 who mar 1st Rachel —, 2nd Mary Smith b 1743 d 1815.—*B. H. C.*

13507. WEBB.—Wanted dates of birth of Wm. Webb & of his wife Deliverance; also the date of their mar. Wanted also maiden name of Deliverance & Rev. rec of William Webb. They were prob. from Rhode Island.—*M. E. W.*

13508. ADAMS - FOTHERGILL - SMITH.—Wanted all infor possible of Fothergill Adams b 4 Feb 1755, held land in Montgomery Co., Va. in 1784, mar Nancy, dau of Weedon or Weydon Smith. Their 6th child Judith b 1783 mar Walter Adams; the 8th child Mary b 1787 mar Reuben, son of Luke Adams, cousin of Walter. These were supposed to be from

Mass. The Smith fam moved to Ky & then to Ind.—*P. W. P.*

13509. PERKINS - REYNOLDS.—Wanted ances and all infor possible of Ephraim Perkins, captain of a sailing vessel, and also of his wife Polly Reynolds. Their son Ephraim was b in Belfast Maine in 1809.—*L. P. B.*

13510. FRENCH.—Wanted parentage, name of wife with her ances. of William Franch of Va. His dau Kezziah mar 1st — Madden and 2nd Valentine Stone.—*A. L. B.*

13511. MOODY.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Margret Moody b in Culpeper Co., Va. 1 Oct 1789 d in Greenville, Texas 4 May 1864; also of James Moody b in Culpeper Co., Va. 15 Oct 1782 & d in Greenville, Texas 15 Oct 1856.—*C. P. M.*

13512. AYRES.—Wanted gen & Rev rec & all infor possible of Capt. Joseph Ayres of Mass or Maine, who served in Knox's Brigade of Artillery.—*S. T. A.*

13513. BARNES.—Christopher Beeks mar Catherine Barnes, perhaps in Va. He served in Rev. from Va. & was in Greene Co., O. ne Xenia where he d bef 1818. His widow mar 2nd Samuel Ewing. Chil of Christopher & Catharine were Eliz. mar Eli Adams; Nancy mar George May; Sarah mar Wm. Powers; Catharine mar George Smith; George; Thomas mar Nancy Beall; Wames mar Katharine; Henry; Samuel mar Eliz. Lambden; John. Would be glad to hear from desc. of any of these fams. or to receive any infor. of them.

(a) OSTROM.—Denece Ostrom 1730-1812 Dutchess Co., N. Y. mar 1754 Geertruyd Brentsche, widow of Hendrick Hegeman. Denece's wife "Charity" died 1796. Was this a second wife? Wanted parentage of John Ostrom b 1752 who mar Hannah Montrose. also parentage of Blondina Ostrom b 11 Feb. 1775.

(b) MATTHEWS.—William Matthews of Somerset Co., Md mar a dau of Teague Rikken & had dau Ellis b 1688/9. Did she marry Phillip Addams abt 1710? —*K. K. A.*

# NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Regular Meeting, June 5, 1930

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, in the Board Room, Continental Hall, on Thursday, June 5, 1930, at 9:30 A. M.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, Mrs. William Rock Painter, the members repeated in unison the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers*: Mrs. Hobart, Mrs. Chubbuck, Mrs. Van Landingham, Mrs. Kittredge, Mrs. Sigman, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Bissell, Miss Barnett, Mrs. Rigdon, Mrs. Magna, Mrs. Kramer; *State Regents*: Miss Nettleton, Mrs. Cooch, Miss Harman, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Crankshaw, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Bathrick, Miss Hazard, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Parcells, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Caley, Mrs. Moulton, Mrs. Coulter, Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Vaught.

The President General, Mrs. Hobart, read her report.

## Report of the President General

After the last "good-bye" had been said, those who remained in Washington settled down to the daily routine of their various official duties. Considerable time was given by me to the consideration of National Committee appointments and re-appointments. I am glad to report that with one or two exceptions all Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen have been named. As soon as all of the lists of State Chairmen have been received those appointed will be notified and the Committee Book will be printed and ready for distribution without delay.

Numerous very delightful luncheons and dinners have been enjoyed, and all too many have been declined on account of the demands of the office. Mrs. Harry C. Ransley entertained at the Mayflower, in honor of Mrs. Edward Everett Gann; Mrs. William E. Hull entertained at the Chevy Chase Club, with Mrs. Clyde Kelly as the ranking guest, and Mrs. Frank Hight gave a very enjoyable dinner in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, in the Willard Room of that hotel. The table was most beautifully decorated with spring flowers.

On May 2nd, I left in the early morning for Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in company with Mrs. James J. Davis, to be the guest of Mrs. J. G. Forney and the Donegal Chapter, of which she is the Regent. We were met at York by our hosts and Miss Margaret Barnett. A most charming luncheon was given in our honor by Mrs. Forney,

with the members of the Chapter Board, at "Graystones," which was built during the Revolutionary War, in 1779. This building was used as a hospital and the English officers as well as our own were nursed there. One of the interesting features of the luncheon was the table decoration. Down the entire center of the long table was a picket fence enclosing a typical Colonial scene—real grass, farm houses, animals, shrubbery, trees, and a Conestoga wagon driven by six horses. At one end the hunters and hounds were starting for an all-day hunt, and there were dolls dressed to represent the Dunkards of that time and the present.

After the luncheon we drove to Ephrata (seventh Day Baptists) where we went through the old cloisters of the Sisters; the original home of the Brothers was destroyed twenty years ago. We saw their chapel; a three-story building with kitchen, living and sleeping quarters on each floor, where the oldest people lived on the first floor, the middle aged on the second and the young women on the third, all living independently. Their pottery, cooking utensils and furniture of former years were still to be seen. Their bed-rooms, or cells, were barely large enough for a small stand to hold the Bible, a very small corner closet for the few pieces of wearing apparel, and two boards about fifteen inches wide for the beds. A tiny window gave enough light for their purposes. They make everything they use excepting iron and glass. They exhibit a clock two hundred years old, which still keeps perfect time. General Washington visited here and they show a chair used by him. The doors are very low and narrow to encourage humility. We were obliged to terminate this intensely interesting visit, for on that evening we were to be entertained at dinner by the Donegal Chapter at the Iris Club. Regents and members of nine nearby chapters were present. The musical part of the program was delightfully rendered by local musicians. A harp solo by one of the young members, seventeen years of age, was especially enjoyable. Herr von Grabee honored us by playing several manuscript pieces dedicated to him by Rubinstein and Chopin. He was a pupil of these two masters and was also Court musician at the Court of the former German Emperor. Altogether, it was a most enjoyable evening and we were loath to part with these enthusiastic Daughters. Mrs. N. Howland Brown, Miss Margaret Barnett, Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton and I spent the night with Mrs. Forney. At eight-thirty the next morning Miss Barnett and I left for Harrisburg, where I had a short visit with Miss Jessica Ferguson, and later a pleasant call upon Governor Fisher. At noon, Mrs. James Barr Mersereau, Regent of the Harrisburg



Chapter, gave a luncheon in my honor at which time I had the pleasure of meeting the members of her Board.

Later we drove up the Susquehanna River and across to Silver Spring Church, which, erected in 1734, was the first built in that region. We also visited Paxtang, another church of the Revolutionary period. That night, which was Saturday, was one of those rare treats in our busy life, a quiet family party in the charming home of Miss Olive Barnett. Sunday morning I left these "three good bachelor maids," Miss Olive, Miss Nancy and Miss Margaret Barnett, for New York City.

On arrival in New York City several very profitable hours were spent with Mrs. Harvey Tyson White, talking over Ellis Island affairs. Later in the day I had a little telephone visit with Mrs. Frank H. Parcells, State Regent of New York. Monday was spent at Ellis Island, first in conference with Commissioner Day, in regard to the present situation there since the change of the Immigration Laws. A better class of people is being received into the country while many who are undesirable are being deported. It is the latter class which is detained on the Island now. I regret that Mrs. White felt she could not continue in this work. She wanted to resign some months ago and only kept the Chairmanship at my earnest request until after the Continental Congress. I am exceedingly glad to present the name of Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, of New Jersey, as her successor.

Hours were spent in our rooms, going over the supplies and needs. May I stress the request made by the Chairman of last year, and of Mrs. Perkins, not to send materials for the women as we have two years' supply on hand, but we would like to have them send wools, yarn, pearl-cotton, floss, or goods by the yard for coats, shirts, and overalls. Money is always acceptable as we can buy at wholesale the materials needed at the time. We do not want to deprive the chapters, however, of the pleasure of sending boxes.

Returning to Washington on Tuesday morning, I found numerous matters requiring my personal attention. The month of May was a busy one, with many evenings spent in the office; the attending of hearings in the Senate committees; receiving innumerable visitors; holding many consultations; and answering the daily queries pertaining to whether we passed certain resolutions or not at Continental Congress. After careful consideration, I decided to send detailed information in regard to the misunderstanding of reports to Continental Congress. As you have all had this letter with its enclosures, it is needless to discuss the subject at this time, but I shall be glad to do so with any one who is still in need of assistance. Hundreds of letters and telegrams of congratulations have been received in regard to our firm stand on the national defense of our country and our adherence to the Constitution of the United States in its entirety.

On Sunday, May 25th, we took part in the Massing of the Colors, at the Washington Cathedral, which was sponsored by The Military Order of the World War, and Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Vice-President General from the District, very kindly represented the Society.

An invitation was received from the "Ladies Aid of the National Garfield Memorial Hospital,"

to participate in the Nurses Graduation exercises on May 28th, which was in part a memorial service to ex-President, James A. Garfield. I was invited to speak on the subject, "A Woman's Tribute to Garfield," to which I very gladly responded.

On that same date, and for the same hour, an invitation was received to participate in the laying of the Corner Stone of the Memorial Chapel at Walter Reed General Hospital, which is being erected to the men who gave their lives to the service and to be used by the men in the service. As it was impossible for me to be in two places at the same hour, Mrs. David D. Caldwell again very kindly consented to represent this Society.

Those of you who were not with us yesterday afternoon missed a rare opportunity, as it was a most inspiring sight to see those hundreds of the American youth on the field at Annapolis, who have pledged their lives, if necessary to protect their country. But, please God, their lives will be devoted to keeping their country and ours out of danger.

Admiral and Mrs. Robison were delightful hosts to the entire Board at a tea before going on to the field to present the Society's sword. The winner of the Daughters of the American Revolution sword this year was Midshipman James Halleck Hean, of Shreveport, Louisiana. We had the honor and pleasure of meeting there the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Adams, as well as the admiral's staff and their wives.

Recently I had the honor of being elected the first Vice-President of the Ohio Society of Washington, D. C.

I have been upon the air several times, and you have doubtless all received my Radio talk on "The Separatist Principles of the American Government." I trust you will find this, together with the printed matter sent to you recently, helpful in answering the vexing questions brought before you.

We must make every effort to clear the debt on Constitution Hall before we can undertake any other activity, and I do hope that you felt our program last night was both a pleasure, and worthwhile.

Respectfully submitted,  
EDITH IRWIN HOBART,  
*President General.*

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, read her report.

#### Report of Recording Secretary General

The Recording Secretary General herewith submits an account of the activities in the office since the Board meeting of April 21st.

The routine work of the office, correspondence etc., has been promptly cared for and kept up to date. Minutes of the April 21st meeting were transcribed and proof read for the Magazine.

The verbatim was also taken care of. At this time of year this office concentrates on preparation of the Proceedings of the recent Congress. The material is practically all printed, the greater part of galley and page proof read. We hope to have the books ready for distribution about the middle of this month.



The staff has worked with enthusiasm and untiring energy to get the Proceedings into the hands of National officers, State and chapter regents with the least possible delay.

Since April 21st, 2,375 notifications cards and 1,681 membership certificates have been mailed.

Notices were sent out for the meeting today.

Respectfully submitted,

EVA V. M. BISSELL,  
Recording Secretary General.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Margaret B. Barnett, read her report.

#### Report of Corresponding Secretary General

As your Corresponding Secretary General, I submit the following report for the months of April and May:

Copies of the amended Constitution and By-Laws, the Resolutions adopted by the Thirtieth Continental Congress, address of the President General, report of the Chairman of the National Defense Committee, together with other literature, were sent to members of the National Board of Management and Chapter Regents as soon as this material was received from the printers.

Upon request we mailed to chapters and individuals supplies as enumerated:

Application blanks.....	9,859
Leaflets of "How to Become a Member"....	471
Leaflets of General Information.....	414

#### Pamphlets of Necessary Information for

Chapters.....	85
Constitutions and By-Laws.....	324
Transfer Cards.....	250
Pamphlets of "What the Daughters Do"....	1,690

In the two months just past we have sent out 49,302 copies of the Manual, distributed as follows: English—17,116; Spanish—1,431; Italian—6,504; Hungarian—394; Polish—2,473; Yiddish—9,782; French—1,408; German—6,150; Greek—1,523; Swedish—414; Portuguese—973; Lithuanian—166; Norwegian—288; Bohemian—318; Armenian—205; Finnish—157.

The corrected Russian edition is not yet available and owing to unavoidable complications, we are again confronted with a shortage in English and some of the translations. The National Chairman of Manuals has made the necessary arrangements for new editions and we hope before long to be able to distribute them.

In answering the mail of the office, 658 letters were written. Much of the mail received in the office during April consisted of requests for radio speeches which we turned over to the Committee handling that material.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET B. BARNETT,  
Corresponding Secretary General.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Harriet Vaughn Rigdon, read her report.

#### Report of the Treasurer General

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1, 1930 and May 31, 1930:

##### CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1930..... \$185,764.38

##### RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$7,396; initiation fees, \$6,835; reinstatement fees, \$155; supplemental fees, \$1,447; application blanks, \$204.98; certificates, \$5.50; copying lineage, \$1.01; creed cards, \$5; D. A. R. Report, \$4.80; duplicate papers and lists, \$133.10; exchange, \$1.12; Flags, \$76.65; Flag Codes, \$60.70; interest, \$1,036.36; lineage, \$2,428.10; lineage index No. 1, \$20; lineage index No. 2, \$20; magazine—subscriptions, \$2,941; advertisements, \$1,887.94; single copies, \$163.93; pictures, \$30.25; proceedings, \$30.15; rent from slides, \$28.59; ribbon, \$22.01; stationery, \$3.60; statuette, \$5; Story of the Records, \$38.50; slot machine, \$7.95; telephone and telegrams, \$35.94; contributions for Library, \$658.55; legacy—estate of Lillie H. Coit, Calif., \$975; refunds—meter repairs, \$.63; invitation committee, \$1.18; program committee, \$2.38; sale of programs, \$136; auditorium events, \$1,325; rent—Constitution Hall, \$3,665.

Total receipts..... 31,787.92

\$217,552.30

##### DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$313; initiation fees, \$110; supplemental fees, \$45.... \$468.00  
President General: clerical services, \$960.97; official expenses, \$1,000; postage, \$80; circulars and folders, \$20.75..... 2,061.72  
Organizing Secretary General: clerical services, \$790; engrossing, \$9.50; leaflets, \$28.75; express, \$.61..... 828.86  
Recording Secretary General: clerical services, \$668.28; cards, \$244.13; binding books, \$4.50; adjusting typewriter, \$1.85..... 918.76  
Certificate: clerical services, \$470; postage, \$200; engrossing, \$97.50..... 767.50  
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical services, \$597.73; paper, \$36.17; bonding clerk, \$1.25; postage, \$100..... 735.15

Registrar General: clerical services, \$8,066.45; postage, \$50; bonding clerks, \$2.50; cards and data, \$6.15	\$8,125.10
Treasurer General: clerical services, \$3,862.52; bonding Treasurer General and clerks, \$60; postage, \$5; books, cards and paper, \$92.35; adjusting typewriters, \$8.90	4,028.77
Historian General: clerical services	830.00
Reporter General: blanks and circulars	23.25
Librarian General: clerical services, \$1,374.34; accessions, \$366.92; postage, \$5; express, \$2.54; cards and binders, \$22.07	1,770.87
Curator General: clerical services, \$270; postage, \$10; cards, \$12.71	292.71
General Office: clerical services, \$669.10; postage, \$60; Flags, \$42.40; car fare, \$2; express, \$2.70; bonding clerk, \$1.25; premium—President General's Pin, \$5; Sword—U. S. Naval Academy, \$97; supplies, \$186.33	1,065.78
Committees: Building and Grounds, clerical services, \$334.44; Genealogical Research, postage, \$5; circulars, \$5; Girl Home Makers, postage, \$4.10; Patriotic Lectures and Slides, express, \$.84; Publicity, telegrams, shears, literature, \$207.88; postage, \$100; Transportation, postage, \$10	667.26
Expense—Buildings: employees pay roll, \$3,657.24; fuel oil, \$805.16; electric current and gas, \$476.65; ice, towel service and water rent, \$122.56; laundry, \$133.80; hanging pictures, \$6.35; Flag, \$15.20; uniforms, \$59.40; refinishing floors, \$90; repairs—plumbing, \$174.40; repairs to furniture, \$23.50; hauling, \$2.92; bonding superintendent, \$2.50; care of Organ, \$50; rent of clock, \$6; rent—apartment, \$150; elevator and explosive insurance, \$113.50; supplies, \$296.05	6,183.23
Constitution Hall Rental Expenses: services, \$845; licenses, \$100	945.00
Printing machine: printer	210.00
Magazine: Subscription Department, clerical services, \$522.72; postage, \$61; cards and paper, \$5.40; telegrams, \$3.45; Editor, salary, \$500; articles, \$97; stationery, \$45.70; telegrams, \$.87; Genealogical Editor, salary, \$100; Commissions, \$284.41; April and May issues, \$4,693; Cuts, \$259.04; postage, \$17.34; Index, \$69.50; copyright, \$24	6,683.43
Auditing accounts	150.00
Auditorium Events: labor, \$97.50; lights, \$8; telephone, \$13.85; refunds, \$82.65	202.00
D. A. R. Salon—Paris, France, account of	2,000.00
D. A. R. Reports, postage	10.00
Duplicate paper fee refunded	2.00
Lineage, postage, \$500; express, \$12.11	512.11
Proceedings, postage	15.00
Ribbon	41.43
State Regents postage	316.45
Stationery	41.64
Telephone and telegrams	587.45
Thirty-ninth Continental Congress: badges, \$959.12; leaflets, cards, books and watch, \$65.03; Congressional and official stenographers, \$847.84; Parliamentarian, \$500; City Transportation Committee, busses, cards and tape, \$50.45; Credential, clerical service, \$833.78; telegrams, \$1.98; House Committee, clerical services, \$105.80; nurse, \$28; labor, \$755.85; public address system, \$687.91; police, firemen and superintendent, \$175; electric current, \$139.60; telephone service, \$72.72; rent of furniture, \$240.80; water, \$5.10; hospital supplies, \$7.54; decorations, \$150; Invitation, clerical service, \$51; cards, and invitation, \$257.95; postage, \$10; rent typewriter, \$3.50; Pages' Ball, invitation and tickets, \$110.10; orchestra, \$84; suppers, \$252.80; postage, \$12.70; Press Committee, clerical service, \$21; luncheons, \$15.62; rent typewriters, \$9; Program Committee, cornetist, quartette, accompanists, singers and speakers, \$333.13; messenger service, \$6; pictures, \$20; leaflets, \$87.91; programs, \$127.25; telegrams and telephones, \$26.51; rent piano, \$25; Tellers, luncheons and suppers, \$136.40	7,221.16
Total disbursements	\$47,704.63
Investments on Call	\$169,847.67
Balance	80,000.00
	\$89,847.67

## PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31st, 1930 ..... \$68,146.36

## RECEIPTS

Constitution Hall contributions..... \$27,078.67  
 Continental Hall contributions..... 1,334.50  
 Charter fees..... 100.00  
 Commissions—Flags..... \$27.00  
                   Insignia..... 147.00  
   174.00

Interest: C. and A. Bonds..... 45.00

Total receipts..... \$28,732.17

\$68,878.53

## DISBURSEMENTS

Constitution Hall:  
   Chairs and Memorial Window..... \$4,872.50  
   Account furnishings..... 37,889.98  
   Draperies, shields and slip covers..... 4,890.71  
   Engraving name plates..... 3,795.75  
   Electric fixtures and bath room accessories..... 2,042.24  
   Flag and flag racks..... 1,037.23  
   Lettering signs and fireproofing draperies..... 321.20  
   Orchestra floor and painting..... 307.00  
   Gift lists, \$19; express, \$8.44..... 27.44  
 Contributions refund:  
   Missouri..... \$25.00  
   New York..... 105.00  
   130.00

Memorial Continental Hall:  
   Museum—cases, frames and repairs to chair..... 2,418.20  
   State rooms—furnishings..... 14.70  
 Contributions refunded:  
   Delaware..... \$3.50  
   North Carolina..... 25.00  
   28.50

Total disbursements..... \$37,775.45

Balance..... \$39,103.08

Petty Cash Fund..... \$800.00

## SPECIAL FUNDS

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Balance, March 31, 1930..... \$4.61  
 Receipts..... 200.00  
   204.61  
 Disbursements—refund..... 50.00

Balance..... \$154.61

## IMMIGRANTS MANUAL

Balance, March 31, 1930..... 23,020.15  
 Contributions..... 618.08  
 Sale of copies..... 11.90  
   23,650.13  
 Disbursements—labor, \$80; postage, \$510; cartage, \$86.03; leaflets, \$5,198.20;  
   twine, \$35..... 5,900.23

Balance..... 17,740.90

## PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts..... 6,060.76  
 Disbursements..... 6,060.76

LIBERTY LOAN		
Balance, March 31, 1930 .....	\$8,823.62	
Interest .....	843.43	
	<hr/>	9,667.05
Disbursements:		
Pensions .....	\$1,030.00	
Tubercular Sufferers .....	300.00	
Water Reed Memorial Chapel .....	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	2,330.00
Balance .....		\$7,337.05
ANGEL AND ELLIS ISLAND		
Balance, March 31, 1930 .....	7,928.32	
Contributions .....	415.31	
	<hr/>	8,343.83
Disbursements—services, \$670; supplies, \$280.66 .....	950.66	
Balance .....		7,393.17
PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS		
Receipts .....	3,541.65	
Disbursements .....	3,541.65	
	<hr/>	
LIBRARY		
Balance, March 31, 1930 .....	221.65	
Interest .....	401.60	
	<hr/>	623.25
Disbursements .....	104.42	
Balance .....		518.83
COLONEL SCOTT'S GIFT		
Balance, March 31, 1930 .....	600.00	
Disbursements—Dictaphone .....	481.50	
Balance .....		118.50
RELIEF		
Balance, March 31, 1930 .....	176.50	
Receipts .....	28.00	
Balance .....		204.50
STUDENT LOAN		
Receipts .....	695.70	
Disbursements .....	695.70	
	<hr/>	
NATIONAL DEFENSE		
Balance, March 31, 1930 .....	17,114.11	
Receipts .....	617.86	
	<hr/>	17,731.97
Disbursements—services, \$1,645.29; postage, \$210; literature, etc., \$1,795.35 .....	3,650.64	
Balance .....		14,081.33
PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP		
Balance, March 31, 1930 .....	986.40	
Interest .....	144.60	
	<hr/>	1,131.00
Disbursements—Student's expenses .....	300.00	
Balance .....		831.00
Total Special Funds .....		<hr/> <hr/> \$48,379.89

## RECAPITULATION

Fund	Balance 3-31-30	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance 5-31-30
Current.....	\$185,764.38	\$31,787.92	\$127,704.63	\$89,847.67
Permanent.....	68,146.36	28,732.17	57,775.45	39,103.08
Petty Cash.....	800.00			800.00
Life Membership.....	4.61	200.00	50.00	154.61
Immigrants Manual.....	23,020.15	629.98	5,909.23	17,740.90
Patriotic Education.....		6,060.76	6,060.76	
Liberty Loan.....	8,823.62	843.43	2,330.00	7,337.05
Angel and Ellis Islands.....	7,928.32	415.51	950.00	7,393.17
Preservation Historic Spots.....		3,541.65	3,541.65	
Library.....	221.65	401.60	104.42	518.83
Col. Scott's Gift.....	600.00		481.50	118.50
Relief.....	176.50	28.00		204.50
Students Loan.....		695.70	695.70	
National Defense.....	17,114.11	617.86	3,650.64	14,081.33
Philippine Scholarship.....	986.40	144.60	300.00	831.00
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>\$313,586.10</b>	<b>\$74,099.18</b>	<b>\$209,554.64</b>	<b>\$178,130.64</b>

## DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance National Metropolitan Bank.....	\$176,444.98	
Union Trust Company Bank.....	885.66	
Petty Cash Treasurer General's Office.....	800.00	\$178,130.64

## INVESTMENTS

Current Fund—On Call.....	\$111,000.00	
Library Fund.....		
New York Central R. R. Bonds.....	15,000.00	
Loans on Call.....	12,500.00	
Liberty Loan.....		
U. S. Liberty Bonds.....	20,500.00	
Loans on Call.....	79,500.00	
Life Membership.....		
U. S. Liberty Bonds.....	11,300.00	
Philippine Scholarship.....		
Loans on Call.....	22,000.00	
B. P. O. E. of Manila Bonds.....	100.00	
Chicago and Alton Bonds.....	2,314.84	\$274,214.84

## INDEBTEDNESS

Real Estate Notes—H. L. Rust Company.....	\$500,000.00
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Respectfully,

HARRIET V. RIGDON,  
Treasurer General.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Miss Margaret B. Barnett, read the report of that committee.

## Report of Finance Committee

As Chairman of the Finance Committee I submit the following report for the months of April and May:

Vouchers have been approved to the amount of \$129,036.64 which includes contributions of \$6,-

060.76 received for Patriotic Education; \$3,541.65 for Preservation of Historic Spots; \$695.70 for Student Loans.

The following disbursements were made:

Equipment and furnishings for Constitution Hall.....	\$55,156.61
Clerical service.....	22,823.42
Magazine.....	6,683.43
Employees of buildings.....	5,805.59
Expense of 39th Continental Congress..	7,221.16



Naturalization corrections in Manuals...	\$5,198.20
Postage.....	2,213.25
Floor cases for Museum.....	2,400.00
c/ D. A. R. Salon in Paris, France.....	2,000.00
Buttress of Memorial Chapel, Walter Reed Hospital.....	1,000.00
Pensions for Real Daughters, Nurses and organizing member.....	1,030.00
Miscellaneous as itemized in the Treasurer General's report.....	7,206.87
Respectfully submitted, MARGARET B. BARNETT, Chairman.	

The Chairman of the Auditing Committee, Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, read the report of that committee.

### Report of Auditing Committee

The meeting of the Auditing Committee was held on June 4th, 10 o'clock in the Missouri Room, the Chairman presiding. The reports of the Treasurer General and Public Accountant for April and May were compared and found to agree.

Respectfully submitted,  
ELLA W. KRAMER,  
Chairman.

Mrs. Kramer moved that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted carrying with it the reports of the Finance Committee and Treasurer General. Seconded by Mrs. Whitaker. Carried.

In the absence of the Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William A. Becker, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Bissell.

### Report of Organizing Secretary General

It gives me pleasure to make the following report:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Lelia M. Love, Quincy, Florida; Mrs. Ada Toole Hopkins, Boonville, Indiana; Mrs. Adele Misselhorn, Kendallville, Indiana; Mrs. E. Elizabeth Dixon Joy, Richmond, Maine; Miss Elizabeth S. Bottomley, Millington, Maryland; Mrs. Mary E. Pastorfield, Denton, Maryland; Miss Reigrette Marsh, Scotch Plains, New Jersey; Mrs. Charlotte Neal Pettigrew, Village of Great Neck, New York; Mrs. Margaret Carnegie Schuh Des Pland, Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Mrs. Mary Morton Sloop, Crossnore, North Carolina; Miss Gertrude E. Whiteman, Liberty Center, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah C. McBryde, Jenkinsville, South Carolina; Mrs. Alice Whitehead Lyons, Mitchell, South Dakota; Mrs. Mary A. W. McKinney, Columbia, Tennessee; Mrs. Glenn Leech Lowry, Dickson, Tennessee; Mrs. Nannie Dudley Pilcher Folk, Nashville, Tennessee.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Millison Miles Groub, Seymour, Indiana; Mrs. Ida Raymond Womble Charleston, Mississippi; Mrs. Mary Roberts, Harrington Curfman, Tarkio, Missouri; Mrs. Bertha F. H. Hamilton, Chesapeake, Ohio; Miss Irene Zercher, Mount Vernon, Texas.

The State Regent of Virginia requests that a Chapter be authorized at Lynchburg, Virginia.

The following re-appointments of Organizing Regents have been requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Bertha F. H. Hamilton, Chesapeake, Ohio; Miss Elsie Mildred Stull, Covington, Virginia.

The following authorizations have expired by time limitation: Centerville and Yazoo City, Mississippi, Galax, Virginia.

The State Regent of South Dakota reports the resignation of Miss Valentine Preston as Organizing Regent at Mitchell, South Dakota.

The State Regent of Florida requests the Organizing Regency of Mrs. Esther Phifer Martin at Haines City be cancelled.

The State Regent of Indiana requests permission for the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter at Fort Wayne to incorporate.

The State Regent of Massachusetts requests the official disbandment of the Old Shirley Chapter at Shirley, Massachusetts.

The following Chapter names have been presented for approval: Marian Steele for Ackley, Iowa; Santee for Holly Hill and Richard Winn for Jenkinsville, South Carolina.

The following Chapters have met all requirements and are now presented for confirmation: Robert Field Stockton, Stockton, California; Henry Purcell, Chicago, Illinois; Park Ridge, Park Ridge Illinois; Erasmus Perry, Silver Spring, Maryland; Mariemont, Mariemont, Ohio; Peaks of Otter, Bedford, Virginia; John Young, Charleston, West Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,  
FLORENCE H. BECKER,  
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Bissell moved that the report of the Organizing Secretary General be accepted. Seconded by Miss Nettleton. Carried.

In the absence of the Registrar General, Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, her report was read by the Recording Secretary General.

### Report of Registrar General

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report: Number of applications verified, 900; Number of supplementals verified, 625; Total number of papers verified, 1,525. Papers returned unverified: Originals, 22; Supplementals, 15; New records verified, 250. Permits issued for official insignias, 328; for ancestral bars, 400; for miniature insignias, 373.

Respectfully submitted,  
KATE B. VAN ORSDEL,  
Registrar General.

Mrs. Bissell moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for 900 applicants for membership. Seconded by Mrs. Vaught. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 900 applicants duly elected members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

In the absence of the Historian General, Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, her report was read by the Corresponding Secretary General, Miss Barnett.

### Report of the Historian General

Since the April Board Meeting Volume 13 of the Lineage Books has been completed and is now on sale in the business office. Volume 14 is at the printers and will be on sale July first. Volume 15 is in the process of copying and will be ready by September first.

Many requests for the program of the Historical Research Committee have been received. These orders were filled and sent out immediately.

The following interesting communication has been received from the George Washington Bicentennial Commission:

"Recently in looking over the April number of the D. A. R. Magazine, I was struck by the novel idea which I believe originated with you of having state and chapter committees of the D. A. R. cooperate in depicting American history by means of special decoration in shop windows throughout the United States.

"This is an idea that seems to me to be particularly valuable in connection with the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in 1932. As Associate Director, I am writing to inquire if this splendid feature cannot be adopted for the George Washington Celebration to be carried out by chapter committees in all of the various towns and cities of the country. If so, the George Washington Bicentennial Commission will be glad to cooperate with you in every way possible to put the idea into effect.

"Appreciating the splendid patriotic service which you and your great organization are doing, I feel that this method of cooperation will appeal to you and your membership."

Your Historian General and her Committee will cooperate in every way possible with this Commission and we hope every chapter and all individuals in our great organization will lend their best efforts to this great program.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORA MYERS GILLENTEINE,  
Historian General.

The Librarian General Mrs. Russell William Magna read her report.

### Report of Librarian General

The many adjustments contingent on moving into the new Library are settling themselves in a comfortable manner. The recent ruling giving over the South room for the exclusive use of the Registrar General's Department of our Society is working out most advantageously for this department.

It is encouraging to have received a growing response to the request for funds from the States for special indexing. Maryland is the most recent state to undertake this work starting with \$200.00.

Your Librarian General has long felt that the Daughters of the American Revolution Library should be known not only for its work but for its classified characteristics. As a personal member of the American Library Association and National Association of State Libraries, I have found it of invaluable assistance to have this contact. The

national convention of the above associations will hold its annual meeting the last week of this month in Los Angeles. Your Librarian General received a request to have a definite part on the program on June 24 and to furnish three copies of a resume of work our library has accomplished or initiated in the past year.

Except for the annual report which we make to the Board of Education, this is the first time our Library work has been presented this way. It is not only constructive publicity but of educational value. It is to be regretted that your Librarian General cannot deliver the paper in person but when the Daughters of the American Revolution Library survey is called for it will be read by the secretary.

Through a process of conscientious enlightenment within this organization and without also by the use of the Radio, our Library is taking its rightful place among the best in the country.

The following list comprises 77 books, 13 pamphlets, 8 manuscripts, 2 charts and 21 bookplates.

#### BOOKS

##### CALIFORNIA

*October Roses and Other Verses.* S. C. O. Upton. 1915. From Miss Lucy Upton.

##### CONNECTICUT

*Connecticut Cemetery Records.* 2 vols. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Mary B. Bishop.  
*History of New Britain, With Sketches of Farmington and Berlin.* D. N. Camp. 1889. From Connecticut "Daughters."

##### FLORIDA

*History of Volusia County.* P. D. Gold. 1927. From Mrs. Theodore Strawn.

##### INDIANA

*History of the Counties of Porter and Lake.* 1882. From Indiana "Daughters."

##### IOWA

*History of Johnson County.* 1870. From Miss E. Bell Durant through Pilgrim Chapter.

*History of Kosuth County.* 2 vols. 1913. From Mrs. Ella P. Thompson through Algona Chapter.

*Events in Johnson County.* C. R. Aurner. 2 vols. 1912 & 1913. From Mrs. Horace Sanders through Pilgrim Chapter.

*Johnson County 1636-1882.* From Family of Henry J. Wiencke through Pilgrim Chapter.

##### KANSAS

*Genealogical Record of W. Underlick Family.* C. A. Cornman & D. W. Nead. 1911. From Mrs. C. S. Hall.

##### MARYLAND

Following 2 volumes from Mrs. James H. Dorsey:  
*Pastoral Use of the Prayer Book.* W. Paret. 1911.  
*Reminiscences.* W. Paret. 1911.

##### MASSACHUSETTS

*History of Lynn, Essex County.* J. R. Newhall. Vol. 2. 1897. From Massachusetts "Daughters."

*Lexington Epitaphs.* F. H. Brown. 1905. From Mrs. William C. Whiting.

*Antiquities, Historicals and Graduates of Northampton.* S. Clark. 1882. From Miss Harriet Kneeland.

##### MISSOURI

*Facts for Patriots.* Compiled and presented by Mrs. A. H. Connelly. 1919.

##### NEBRASKA

*Proceedings 28th Annual State Conference D. A. R. in Nebraska.* 1930. From Nebraska "Daughters."

##### NEW YORK

*William Hobart, His Ancestors and Descendants.* L. S. Hobart. 1886. From Miss Jean M. Browne.

Following 2 volumes from Beukendaal Chapter:

*Family Records from Schoenectady County.*  
*Vale Cemetery Records, Schoenectady.* Vol. 4.

## NORTH CAROLINA

*The German Settlements and Lutheran Church in North and South Carolina.* G. D. Bernheim. 1872. From North Carolina "Daughters."

## OHIO

*Genealogy of Mays Family.* S. E. Mays. 1929. From Mrs. G. E. Miller.

## PENNSYLVANIA

*Early Chestnut Hill.* J. J. MacFarlane. 1927. From Miss Anna F. H. Knight through Quaker City Chapter.  
Following 2 volumes from Philadelphia Chapter:  
*St. Matthew's Church, Francesville, Philadelphia, 1822-1925.* F. S. Edmonds.

*Quaint Old Germantown.* J. Richards & J. F. Sachse. 1913.  
*Some Pioneers of Washington County.* F. S. Reader. 1902.  
From Jennie W. Alexander.

*Chronicles of Middletown.* C. H. Hutchinson. 1906. From Mrs. Ira R. Springer through Swatara Pine Ford Chapter.  
*Berks County 1759-1883.* M. L. Montgomery. 1883.  
From Mrs. Minnie B. W. R. Herbert.

*Pennsylvania Magazine of History & Biography.* Vol. 53, 1929. From the late Mrs. Robert Alexander through Philadelphia Chapter.

Following 2 volumes from Pittsburgh Chapter:  
*The Smiths of Virginia.* B. T. Hartman. 1929.  
*Genealogy of the Nesbit, Rosa, Porter and Taggart Families of Pennsylvania.* B. T. Hartman. 1929.

## TENNESSEE

Following 3 volumes from Judge David Campbell Chapter:  
*John Sevier As A Commonwealth Builder.* J. R. Gilmore. 1887.

*West Tennessee 1541-1841.* S. C. Williams. 1930.  
*Adair's History of the American Indians.* S. C. Williams. 1930.

## TEXAS

*The Story of Corpus Christi.* M. A. Sutherland. 1916.  
From Mrs. M. L. Rankin, through Corpus Christi Chapter.

## VERMONT

*History of Rutland County.* 1886. From Ann Story Chapter.

## VIRGINIA

*History of Pittsylvania County.* M. C. Clement. 1929.  
From William Pitt Chapter.

*History of Virginia State Society D. A. R.* J. T. Grayson. 1930. From Mrs. Jennie T. Grayson.

## WASHINGTON

*U. S. Exploring Expedition During Years 1831-1842.* C. Wilkes. 5 vols. 1845. From Mary Ball Chapter.

Following 2 volumes from Washington "Daughters":  
*History and Register Washington State Society, D. A. R.*  
*D. A. R. Biographies of the State of Washington.*

## OTHER SOURCES

*Annals of St. Louis, Missouri.* I. H. Lionberger. 1929.  
From Missouri Historical Society.

*Mays Family and Related Families to 1929.* Compiled and presented by Samuel E. Mays.

*Lineage Book National Society of the Daughters of American Colonists.* Vol. 1. 1929. From District Chapter, Daughters of American Colonists.

*Annual Report of American Historical Association 1926 with Supplement.* 2 vols.

*Report of the State Historian of New York, 1896.*

*Collections, State Historical Society of Wisconsin.* Vol. 29

M. M. Quail. 1928.

*Pacific Coast Branch of American Historical Association.*

1928. From University of Maryland Library.

*Lafin Genealogy.* A. L. Holman. 1930. From Mrs. Louis E. Lafin.

*Heroes of the War of 1812.* 1930.

*History of Kennebunk Port, Maine.* C. Bradbury. 1837.

From Mrs. Blanche A. Clarke.

*Municipal Government and Administration in Iowa.* 2 vols.

1930.

*Emigrants from Scotland to America, 1774-1775.* Compiled

and presented by Viola Root Cameron.

Following 3 volumes from Miss Emily B. Mitchell:

*Litchfield Family in America.* W. J. Litchfield.

*Mayflower Descendant.* Vol. 3. 1901.

*Signers of the Mayflower Compact.* A. A. Haxton.

Following 12 volumes purchased from Hugh Vernon Wash-

ington Fund:

*Hallock Genealogy.* L. H. Hallock. 1926.

*Adams Family Records.* Vol. 1, No. 1. 1929.

*Cumberland Parish, Lunenburg County, Va., 1746-1816.*

L. C. Bell. 1930.

*The Pearsall Family in England and America.* C. E. &

H. M. Pearsall & H. L. Neall. 3 vols. 1930.

*Vital Records of Lowell, Mass.* 2 vols. 1930.

*Revolutionary Soldiers and Sailors from Lancaster County, Va.*

S. Nottingham. 1930.

*Land Causes Accomack County, Va., 1727-1826.* S. Notting-

ham. 1930.

*Henrico Parish and Old St. John's Church, Richmond, Va.*

1611-1904. J. S. Moore. 1904.

*Marriages and Deaths Published in Newspapers Printed at*

*Foughkeepsie, N. Y. 1778-1825.* H. W. Reynolds. 1930.

## PAMPHLETS

## ILLINOIS

*Adams-Concklin Genealogy.* From Miss Katharine K. Adams.

## KENTUCKY

*State Parks of Kentucky 1928-1929.* From Mrs. James Darnell.

## MAINE

*History of Dexter.* 1929. From Class of 1929 Dexter Gram-mar School.

## MARYLAND

*Dallam Family.* D. E. Dallam. 1929. From Elizabeth P. Dallam through Gov. William Faca Chapter.

*Historical Places at the Gateway of the Shenandoah.* M.

Thurston. 1929. From Miss Mary L. Robbins.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Following 2 pamphlets from Massachusetts "Daughters:"

*History of Town of Savoy.* H. E. Miller. 1879.

*Historic Sketches of Hanson, Lakesville, etc.* E. W. Peirce.

1873.

## NEW YORK

*Cemetery Inscriptions, Town of Spencer, 1795-1906.* M. F.

Hall. From Miss Jean M. Browne.

## PENNSYLVANIA

*Gravestone Inscriptions in Ronaldson's Philadelphia Cemetery Company.* 1946. From Miss Anna F. H. Wright through Quaker City Chapter.

*Culinary Methodist Episcopal Community Church, Williams-*

*port, Feb. 23-Mar. 2, 1930.* From Mrs. Mary R. Wolcott.

## OTHER SOURCES

*Read Record, Vol. 2, No. 22.* Jan. 1930. From Mr. G. A. Taylor.

*Real First National Flag.* A. M. Cutler. 1929. From

Superintendent of Schools of Somerville, Mass.

*Inscriptions in Cemetery at S. Attleboro, Mass.* M. P.

Carter. Vol. 7. 1930. Purchased from Hugh Vernon

Washington Fund.

## MANUSCRIPTS

## FLORIDA

*O'Grady or Grady Family.* From Mrs. Garnet West.

## OHIO

*A Study in History, Generals Washington, Grant and Lee.*  
Compiled and presented by Mrs. W. Wolcott.

## PENNSYLVANIA

*Deaths of Revolutionary Soldiers Compiled from the American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge.* From Mrs.

C. M. Steinmetz.

Following 2 manuscripts from Mrs. Mary R. Wolcott:

*Revolutionary War Record of Arad Sutton.*

*Revolutionary War Record of Lieut. William King.*

## OTHER SOURCES

*Roll of Capt. John Scudder's Company, 1781, N. J.* From Maj. Edward C. Morse.

Following 2 manuscripts from Mr. Charles P. Hendler:

*Copy of Proclamation Made by George Washington, Jan. 1, 1795.*

*Copy of Letter Written by George Washington to Timothy*

*Pickering, Mar. 5, 1797.*

## CHARTS

## CALIFORNIA

*Historical and Genealogical Chart of Robert Brooks of Mary-*  
*land.* From Mrs. Edwin L. Bowen.

NEW YORK

*Four Hobart Family Charts.* From Miss Jean M. Browne.

BOOKPLATES

Ten from Cresap Chapter, Maryland.  
Two from Miss Mary L. Pardee.  
Four from Mrs. E. V. Bisell.  
Five from Miss Mary C. Crouch.

MAPS

MARYLAND

*Blue Print of Map of "A Ground Plot of City of Annapolis, 1718."* From Richard Duvall through Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter.

Respectfully submitted

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,  
Librarian-General.

The Curator General, Mrs. Samuel Jackson Kramer, read her report.

Report of Curator General

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the Museum since April twenty-first:

CONNECTICUT: Plate from White House china of the Harrison Administration, designed by Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, first President General of the National Society, and given by her to Mrs. George Gould, grandmother of the donor, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, a member of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter.

MASSACHUSETTS: Letter from Eliza Parke Custis, granddaughter of Martha Washington, containing a piece of velvet from one of the coats of George Washington. This gift was transferred from the Library.

NEW YORK: Six Almanacks. 1784-89, 1802-3-4-15. Presented by Mrs. McKeige of the General Nathaniel Woodhull Chapter.

OHIO: Dress sword and belt worn by Arnold Henry Dohrman while acting as Ambassador at the Courts of Lisbon and Spain. Presented by Caroline Reynolds Dohrman, Steubenville Chapter.

RHODE ISLAND: Framed document with signature of Stephen Hopkins, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Presented by Mrs. Thomas H. Tarbox, Rhode Island Independence Chapter.

Our ten new cases have been placed in the North Wing and partly installed, and during the summer the South Wing will be renovated and rearranged. I hope that the result of our work will meet with your approval.

During the week a collection of seven pewter plates has been placed in our care as a gift to the Colonial Kitchen. They were made by Townsend and Compton, English pewterers, who worked in 1750, and are presented by Mrs. William May Green, of the Quaker City Chapter of Pennsylvania, in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. Joseph M. Caley.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLA W. KRAMER,  
Curator General.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bisell, presented the following recommendations of that committee:

1. The Buildings and Grounds Committee recommends the adoption of a bronze marker (like

the sample) for the Memorial trees; that the marker be placed on the ground near the tree until such time as the tree is large enough to have the marker permanently attached to it.

Mrs. Caldwell of D. C. moved *that recommendation No. 1 of the Executive Committee be adopted.* Seconded by Mrs. Kittredge. Carried.

2. The Buildings and Grounds Committee be authorized to refuse to accept any more trees for the grounds about the buildings because of the limited space.

Mrs. Beaman of Va. moved *that recommendation No. 2 of the Executive Committee be adopted.* Seconded by Mrs. Coulter. Carried.

3. The Buildings and Grounds Committee recommends the adoption of the following: The thorough overhauling and repairing of the heating pipes in Continental Hall and the Administration Building; also the addition of several radiators. The thorough overhauling of the plumbing with necessary repairs; the addition of a toilet on the 2nd floor of the Administration Building, that a sum not to exceed \$7,500 be allowed for this work and that the Chairman of Buildings and Grounds be given power to act.

Mrs. Van Landingham of N. C. moved *that recommendation No. 3 of the Executive Committee be adopted.* Seconded by Mrs. Bathrick. Carried.

4. That the following recommendation be made to the National Board of Management: That beginning with the first event held in Constitution Hall, the sum of \$100 for each event be placed in a fund to be called the Constitution Hall Wear and Tear Fund.

Miss Nettleton of Conn. moved *that recommendation No. 4 of the Executive Committee be adopted.* Seconded by Mrs. Crankshaw. Carried.

5. That a design be adopted for a Medal of Honor to be bestowed as an Award of Merit by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Whitaker of N. C. moved *that recommendation No. 5 of the Executive Committee be adopted.* Seconded by Mrs. Van Landingham. Carried.

6. That the Executive Committee recommend the loan of a sum not to exceed \$100,000 from the current fund to Constitution Hall fund, to pay bills due on Constitution Hall.

Miss Nettleton of Conn. moved *that recommendation No. 6 of the Executive Committee be adopted.* Seconded by Mrs. Kirkpatrick. Carried.

The Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, Mrs. John M. Beavers, read the report of that committee.

Report of Buildings and Grounds Committee

After one year's experience in the work we feel more competent to suggest changes which save money and add to the general efficiency. To that end we have made a survey of all our Buildings and find that the only necessary repairs requiring a large expenditure at the present time are those to the heating and plumbing in Memorial Continental Hall and the Administration Building. This will complete the entire renovation of our Buildings. Estimates have been obtained for overhauling all

the pipes, increasing the radiation where necessary and adding a much needed lavatory on the second floor. A survey of the telephone service has also been made and several changes recommended such as the placing of direct outside lines in some departments instead of adding trunk lines and the installation of several pay stations. When this has been done and the new cable placed by the telephone company to replace the old one we hope for better service at a lower cost to the National Society.

At the request of the President General we have changed the hours for visitors to 9:30 to 4. So many visitors are now interested in seeing our Buildings that our Committee hopes to install an improved system in the Guide and Corridor service. With our new Museum wing this will be necessary for the safe-guarding of the precious heirlooms entrusted to our care.

The inventory of the Administration Building has been revised to date and a list made of the needed routine repairs to be made during the summer months. We are giving special attention to our office furniture which suffered from the strenuous moving during the reconstruction period. A very small amount has been spent in office equipment and upkeep in the years since we moved to the Administration Building. The handsome new furniture placed in our Library has made it apparent that the older furniture must be renovated in order to present an appearance commensurate with the new furnishings.

Among the tasks undertaken since Congress is the one of landscaping our grounds which is being done under the supervision of our Superintendent, Mr. Phillips at a saving to the National Society of several hundred dollars. Estimates are now being prepared for the stone coping for Constitution Hall and when that is completed the work of that part of the landscaping can go forward. We greatly appreciate the fact that we have such an able Superintendent and are glad that we have added to our staff a competent maintenance man so that Mr. Phillips can have the time to take charge of the more important branches of the work.

Window screens and green blinds have been ordered for the new Building, brass railings which were used during the Conference on Limitation of Armament in 1921 and which have been carefully stored since then have now been installed in the boiler room separating the boilers from the main room. The oil burners have been cleaned and put in order for next winter. All linen covers have been laundered and are in readiness to be placed on the furniture. Covers have been purchased for the velvet in Constitution Hall and the linen covers provided for Memorial Continental Hall have been cleaned. These covers will be placed when our Auditoriums are closed for the summer. Another room in the basement has been equipped for the use of the National Defense Committee. Storerooms for our use will be arranged in the Administration Building in the space used for the old heating plant.

Large screens to mask the entrances to the platform in Constitution Hall have been presented to the National Society. These were designed by our Manager, Mr. Hand, and decorated by Mr. Hewlett who did our wonderful curtains. They are of the same color and general design.

A uniform marker has been planned for our Memorial Trees and owing to the limited space a ruling has been made that no additional trees can be accepted.

As North Carolina is preparing plans to decorate the room recently purchased by them and a landscape paper has been suggested by a member of our Art Committee we recommend that the State be allowed to use this paper if desired with the understanding that they will take the risk of having to replace it.

With the consent of the President General the following events have been held in Memorial Continental Hall since our last report. A Benefit Concert for the Russian church in Washington, the Interstate Commerce Chorus Concert and the Commencement Exercises of the Devitt School, Miss Madeira's School, Bliss Electrical School, Y. M. C. A. College, Washington College of Law and the National University Law School.

Constitution Hall has been used for the four evening meetings of the first International Congress on Mental Hygiene, a lecture of the National Geographic Society, the National Oratorical Contest and on June 11th the season closes with the Commencement exercises of the George Washington University. Our Committee feels that our first season has been a wonderful success. We have many engagements for next year and a list of the Concerts will be found on the 2nd cover page of our June Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

HATTIE M. BEAVERS,

*Chairman Buildings and Grounds Committee.*

Informal discussion followed as to the hours during which visitors might be shown through Continental Hall and Constitution Hall, and the President General stated that because of the tremendous expense of a personnel trained to show visitors through the buildings it has been found impracticable to keep the buildings open other than the hours given on the door of the 17th Street entrance, 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., and closed on Sundays and holidays, as were all public buildings in Washington, except the Corcoran Art Gallery and the Capitol; that upon special request groups of students or organizations would be shown through the buildings during other than the usual hours.

In the absence of the Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. James F. Donahue, the report of that committee was read by the Recording Secretary General.

### Report of Magazine Committee

Since the April reports, outside of regular routine, the Magazine office has been very quiet after the excitement and bustle attendant upon the close of the recent National Contest.

Two thousand and two hundred and fifty letters have been mailed to the newly accepted members. This is a gracious letter of greeting written by the President General in which she welcomes her new members and at the same time tells them of our official organ containing full information regarding all phases of the Society. We enclose a subscription blank and mail these from this office.



The Magazine takes on a new dignity—The Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine—Not to be abbreviated but spoken in full! Every Daughter carries a responsibility here to support this integral part of the Society.

Each year brings changes in the personnel of all committees, the Magazine is no exception. This committee will not be in a position to operate in full before September, many States appointments are still to be made. This cripples our circulation, as unlike other departments, no vacation may be taken in the summer, for our publication, like the river, must run on forever. Your Chairman does not desire to press her committee to do any work during vacation, on the contrary, she insists upon a perfect rest and relaxation from all activities pertaining to the Magazine, but she would like to draw the attention of those hearing this report or reading this report, not to allow their subscriptions to lapse during the summer and if possible to secure at least one subscription from a friend or sister member. We cannot expect to increase circulation to any extent during the summer months, but extreme effort must be made to keep it upon an even keel.

If every member felt a sense of responsibility toward her official organ and gave this small financial support, costing her but two dollars a year, we could deliver to her a magnificent magazine, full of treasured material, exquisite illustrations, combined with complete information concerning all D. A. R. activities, we could secure pages and pages of valuable advertisements, the magazine could then become a decided financial asset to the Society.

As previously announced, the National Contests will be discontinued. However, any State or Chapter who desire to arouse friendly rivalry by offering prizes or by employing special measures to create interest, will be encouraged by the National Chairman.

Advertising is particularly needed. A commission of forty percent is offered to any one securing advertisements. Individuals and chapters may well profit by availing themselves of this opportunity. Contract blanks and rate cards are available. The April issue containing eleven pages of the highest class advertising is a good talking point in securing other ads equally interesting and attractive. The commission offered is a splendid business proposition.

It is requested, however, that advertising already appearing in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine not be solicited for these accounts belong to the original agent (friend, member or chapter). This same protection will be given any account secured in the future. Information concerning advertisements may be gotten at the Department of Advertising, Magazine Office, Memorial Continental Hall.

The creation of a Magazine Fund in chapters is recommended. By this method subscriptions can be sent by chapters to Libraries, reading rooms, to shut-ins, those who cannot afford it, etc.

The Treasurer General reports during the months of April and May, 1930, receipts from subscriptions, \$2941.00, from sale of single copies, \$163.93, from advertisements, \$1887.94, or a total of \$4992.87; disbursements for the same period were \$6683.43.

Through the efforts of Miss Lincoln, who is a true artist, a born author, and through the interest and courtesy of Mr. Davis of Judd & Detweiler, who gives us much more than we pay for, our Magazine is second to none. No organization can boast of anything finer.

There was a gain of 371 subscriptions in May over this time last year, and \$1499.62 has been received from advertising since the April report.

Respectfully submitted,

ELEANOR WHITE DONAHUE,  
National Chairman, Magazine Committee.

The Editor of the Magazine, Miss Natalie Sumner Lincoln, read her report.

### Report of Editor of the Magazine

Since my last report to this Board the May and June issues of the Magazine have been published, the latter coming out on the 28th of May—too late, perhaps for many attending this meeting to have seen it. But I do hope that when you return to your homes you will examine it carefully, for the color work is excellent and the subject matter well worth reading.

The June issue, which will carry the minutes of this Board meeting, promises to be most interesting, being devoted to the patriotic events which occurred during July in the Revolution. We plan also to use photographs of the presentation of the D. A. R. swords at Annapolis and West Point to the high ranking graduate from each of the two service academies.

You will find new features in the forthcoming summer months, for we are anxious always never to let the magazine deteriorate in interest.

To that end, may I ask that the Board appropriate the customary \$600 to be set aside for the payment of special articles and photographs. To date, of the \$1,200 fund—voted to the Magazine twice yearly in the sums of \$600 in October and June—\$861.50 has been expended since June, 1929—leaving a balance of \$338.50 in the treasury to the Magazine's credit.

Mrs. Donahue, our National Chairman, creates a favorable sentiment for the Magazine whenever she addresses chapter meetings. Her enthusiasm has proven contagious, judging by our increased circulation and gain in advertising. She has given gladly of her strength and time to further the Magazine's interests, and I am truly sorry she is not here to tell you of our efforts to improve every department.

May I extend grateful thanks to our President General for her always helpful interest and encouragement, and to every member of this Board for their unflinching interest and support.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE SUMNER LINCOLN,  
Editor.

Miss Nettleton of Conn. moved the appropriation of \$600 for the purchase of articles for publication in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. This is the usual appropriation made twice each year. Seconded by Mrs. Moulton. Carried.

The Chairman of the Constitution Hall Finance Committee, Mrs. Russell William Magna, read the report of that committee.

### Report of Constitution Hall Finance Committee

The Constitution Hall Committee met last evening in the President General's room of Constitution Hall, enjoying this privilege for the first time. There were forty-eight present. The President General graciously presided. Miss Dorsey gave a most interesting talk on the war orphans. Mrs. Brosseau reported as chairman of the Building Committee and its progress.

The National Chairman of Finance offered a purely suggestive plan for reducing the present indebtedness on Constitution Hall. As outlined, the plan is to try to dispose of Sunshine in \$25.00 units. Each state endeavoring to secure a number of such subscriptions equal to one eighth its actual membership. No time limit was made, nor is the plan in any way obligatory, it was offered in the spirit of helpfulness and guidance and many state regents and state chairmen will probably handle this plan in an individual manner. The point emphasized was that, granted this workable plan was carried out, the net result would arithmetically total five hundred thousand dollars. The opinion of the committee in favor of the plan was later expressed in an affirmative vote.

Every dollar paid in means the National Society saves 6 cents; every \$25 saves \$1.50.

The Treasurer General has rendered a real service in arranging the markers for the chairs, giving much thought and time to this. They are not all here but soon will be.

May the sunshine of the Hall radiate throughout the entire country.

The total cash collected to date—\$1,094,263.00.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,  
National Chairman of Finance.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rigdon, displayed charts giving in detail number and data placed on each chair purchased for Constitution Hall, enabling one to find the location of any chair.

The Chairman of the Committee of Manual for Immigrants, Miss Myra Hazard, spoke on the subject of the new edition of the Manual in process, and asked that the state regents urge upon their members the payment of the prorata 10% toward this expense; that they continue to be discreet in placing them only where needed—where they would be most effective. The President General urged the members to include this obligation in their budget in order that the continuance of this activity might be assured.

Informal discussion followed on the subject of the subscription list for the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and the President General reminded the members that the present list numbered but 15,000 out of nearly a 174,000 membership; and urged the members to suggest some plan for increasing this subscription list to something near a fair percentage.

Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, of New Jersey, was presented and informal discussion followed on the subject of conditions at Ellis Island.

Mrs. Coulter of S. C. made a strong plea for help, for clothing not needed at Ellis Island, scholar-

ships, etc., for Tamasee, the D. A. R. school in South Carolina.

Discussion followed as to the date of the October Board meeting and October 15, 1930 was decided upon.

Recess was taken at 12:50 P. M.

The afternoon meeting convened at 1:50 o'clock, the President General presiding.

Moving pictures were shown of the laying of the corner stone of Constitution Hall, the exercises of presentations of the Madonna of the Trail in several states, some of the activities of the recent Continental Congress, and lessons in saluting and placing the United States flag. These films form the nucleus of a collection being made by the National Society which are about to be stored.

Mrs. Cooch of Delaware moved that a telegram be sent Mrs. Donahue regretting her illness, with best wishes for a speedy recovery. Seconded by Mrs. Crankshaw. Carried.

The entire Board moves a telegram be sent to Mr. Justice and Mrs. Van Ordel congratulating them on the election of Mr. Justice Van Ordel as President General of the Sons of the American Revolution. Carried by a rising vote.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Magna, moved that a telegram be sent to the National Society Sons of the American Revolution in Congress assembled at Asbury Park, New Jersey, congratulating their society upon the election of Justice Van Ordel as their President General. Seconded by the entire Board. Carried.

Mrs. Magna moved that a telegram of congratulation and good wishes be sent from this Board to Mrs. Flora Myers Gillentine, our Historian General, on her receiving the well earned and well deserved Degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Peabody College. Seconded by Miss Barnett. Carried.

Col. U. S. Grant was presented and spoke on the subject of the plans of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission for a nation-wide celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of General George Washington in 1932; and suggested that the State Regents communicate with the Governors of their States and urge the appointment of commissions to cooperate in carrying out these plans—the centennial furnishing an opportunity to offset a great deal of rather bad sort of propaganda by furnishing an example of good citizenship, statesmanship and leadership in the person and character of General Washington.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rigdon, moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of 32 former members. Seconded by Miss Barnett. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 32 former members duly reinstated in the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer stated that, contrary to reports in the press, the resignations received since Congress were 17 less than last year.

The Recording Secretary General read the supplemental report of the Registrar General.

**Supplemental Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to report 175 applications presented to the Board, making a total of 1075 presented today.

Respectfully submitted,

KATE B. VAN ORSDEL,  
Registrar General.

Mrs. Magna moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the admission of 175 additional applicants for membership, making a total of 1,075 admitted on this day. Seconded by Miss Barnett. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced casting the ballot and the President General declared the 175 applicants duly elected members of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. Rigdon, moved that a letter expressing the love and sympathy of the National Board of Management be sent to Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, former Corresponding Secretary General, in her bereavement. Seconded by Miss Barnett. Carried.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Magna, moved that the Board recommend to Congress that the name of Memorial Continental Hall Library be changed to the Daughters of the American Revolution Library. Seconded by Mrs. Kramer. Carried.

Mrs. Wilson of New Mexico presented the following resolution and moved its adoption. Seconded by Mrs. Moulton.

WHEREAS, the admission of great numbers of alien Mexican Laborers to be hired by speculative employers to engage in the production of farm products and to engage in industrial labor seriously aggravates the nation's unemployment problem. Now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Board of Management, N. S. D. A. R., this 5th day of June pursuant to Resolution passed at our last Continental Congress relative to restriction of immigration from Mexico and other countries of the Western Hemisphere, do respectfully urge and petition the

Honorable Speaker and Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives of the Congress of these United States to grant such rules as will facilitate and expedite the passage of Senate Bill 51, as amended, and favorably reported by the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, generally called the Harris-Box bill, placing immigration from Mexico under the quota restrictions of the present immigration law.

The Chair stated that she had asked the Chairman of the National Defense, Mrs. William Sherman Walker, to procure and bring before the Board some material relating to the immigration question, which had been quite serious for the past three weeks

Mrs. Walker was presented and talked on the subject of the pending bill before Congress and urged favorable action on the resolution before the Board, in order that those in Congress favorable to the bill might be upheld by the patriotic groups throughout the country. Mrs. Walker displayed various documents and photographs demonstrating the conditions prevailing in the States bordering on Mexico.

The motion was put and the resolution adopted.

Mrs. Walker displayed the pamphlets and maps showing the location of the battle flags of the World War, and the President General commended Col. Dixon's graphic historical address on the World War Battle Flags. The President General stated that she planned to have on Flag Day, June 14th from three to four in the afternoon, a meeting in Continental Hall, a Flag Day Celebration, which would be broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company, and invited the National Officers and all committees, and the general public.

The Recording Secretary General read the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General.

**Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General**

Through their respective State Regents the following re-appointments of Organizing Regents are requested:

Mrs. Ida Rayburn Womble, Charleston, Mississippi.

Miss Mary Roberts Harrington Curfman, Tarkio, Missouri.

The State Regent of Illinois requests permission for the State Society to incorporate in order to receive bequests and to own property.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER,  
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Bissell moved the acceptance of the supplemental report of the Organizing Secretary General. Seconded by Mrs. Kramer. Carried.

The President General displayed designs for Medal of Honor to be known as the Daughters of the American Revolution Medal of Honor, to be awarded instead of cash prizes whenever possible. After discussion Mrs. Vaught of West Virginia moved that the selection of a design for the Medal of Honor be left to the Executive Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Kittredge. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of June 5, 1930, which were approved. Adjournment was taken at 4:10 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

EVA V. M. BISSELL,  
Recording Secretary General.



# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

## MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

Seventeenth and D Streets N. W., Washington, D. C.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

1930-1931

### President General

MRS. LOWELL FLETCHER HOBART,  
Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

### Vice-Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1931)

MRS. CHARLES BURTON JONES,  
1121 Park Ave., Greenville, Texas.

MRS. JAMES LATHROP GAVIN,  
3932 Washington Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.

MRS. HENRY B. JOY,  
301 Lake Shore Rd.,  
Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.

MRS. BROOKE G. WHITE, JR., 2331 River Blvd., Jacksonville, Fla.

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Grand View Drive, Peoria, Ill.

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109 Virginia Ave., Fairmont, W. Va.

MRS. RALPH EVEREST BRISTOL,  
2480 Van Buren Ave., Ogden, Utah.

(Term of office expires 1932)

MRS. DANIEL MERSHON GARRISON,  
26 Thompson St., Annapolis, Md.

MRS. RALPH VAN LANDINGHAM,  
1730 The Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

MRS. WILLIAM LEONARD MANCHESTER,  
33 Central St., Bristol, R. I.

MRS. N. HOWLAND BROWN, 1213 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa.

MRS. KATHARINE WHITE KITTREDGE,  
"Whiteacres," Springfield, Vt.

MRS. WILLIAM SMITH SHAW,  
240 Cottage Road, So. Portland, Me.

MRS. ROBERT BRUCE CAMPBELL,  
1255 Riverside Drive, Wichita, Kans.

(Term of office expires 1933)

MRS. JAMES CHARLES PEABODY,  
47 Allston St., Boston, 14, Mass.

MRS. BENJAMIN LESLIE HART,  
3660 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. MARTIN L. SIGMAN,  
Vivian Manor, Monticello, Arkansas

MRS. MATTHEW BREWSTER, 7918 Elm St., New Orleans, La.

MRS. FRANCIS CUSHMAN WILSON,  
316 Buena Vista, Santa Fe, N. Mex.

MRS. CHARLES HERBERT CARROLL,  
33 Liberty St., Concord, N. H.

MRS. DAVID D. CALDWELL,  
3342 Mt. Pleasant St., Washington, D. C.

### Chaplain General

MRS. WILLIAM ROCK PAINTER,  
Carrollton, Mo.

### Recording Secretary General

MRS. CHARLES HUMPHREY BISSELL,  
Memorial Continental Hall.

### Corresponding Secretary General

MISS MARGARET B. BARNETT,  
Memorial Continental Hall.

### Organizing Secretary General

MRS. WILLIAM A. BECKER,  
Memorial Continental Hall.

### Treasurer General

MRS. HARRIET VAUGHN RIGDON,  
Memorial Continental Hall.

### Registrar General

MRS. JOSIAH A. VAN ORSDEL,  
Memorial Continental Hall.

### Historian General

MRS. FLORA MYERS GILLENTEINE,  
Memorial Continental Hall.

### Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. LYMAN B. STOOKEY  
1240 West 29th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

### Librarian General

MRS. RUSSELL WILLIAM MAGNA,  
Memorial Continental Hall.

### Curator General

MRS. SAMUEL JACKSON KRAMER,  
Memorial Continental Hall.

State Regents and State Vice Regents 1930-1931

**ALABAMA**

MRS. WATT THOMAS BROWN,  
1905 South 14th Ave., Birmingham.  
MRS. VAL TAYLOR,  
Water St., Uniontown.

**ALASKA**

MRS. JOHN A. CLARK,  
Box 312, Fairbanks.  
MRS. HENRY L. LIEN,  
Seward.

**ARIZONA**

MRS. THOMAS T. MOORE,  
78 W. Willetta St., Phoenix.  
MRS. DAVID WENTWORTH RUSSELL,  
246 S. Cortez St., Prescott.

**ARKANSAS**

MRS. WILLIAM H. ARNOLD,  
503 Hickory St., Texarkana.  
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